"THE BEST" ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,028—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "PESHAWUR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PESHAWUR" WILL LEAVE BOMBAY, at 5 P.M., on the 18th April, and BAGGAGE must be sent to the VICTORIA DOCK, on the 17th, or before 9 A.M., on the 18th idem.

A STEAM-LAUNCH WILL LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 P.M., to convey Passengers on Board.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th April.
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6388	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3050	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

19th April 17th May. 14th June.
3rd May 31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	600	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1893.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1893. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
CAMBRIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	20th April
PERSIA	5,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 16th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

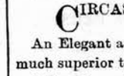
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 15th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S
CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE:

An Elegant and Lasting Dye for the Hair; very much superior to any Imported Article.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey;
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."
"As youth passed away," Father William replied
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."
So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,
IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE

At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs)	380
Do. do. do.	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou"	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India, particularly in the hot months.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Chambertin	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
Pommard	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Macon	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Beaune	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8
Chablis	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
STRAW HATS,
SUNSHADES,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES AND TRIMMINGS,
DRESS MATERIALS:
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIALTIES!

THE BEST GOODS. LOWEST PRICES.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Ceylon Flannel, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.
BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cardigan Jackets, Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, Eider Down Quilts.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.
GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.
LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Rug Straps.
HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.
CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.
DECK CHAIRS, LONG CHINA, &c., &c., Immense choice.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.

PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.

WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.

All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.

We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.

Price As. 8 per doz. Syrup Waters 12 As. per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, NUTRITIOUS.

SOLIDIFIED TABLE JELLIES.

Composed of a mixture of Calves' Feet Jelly and Sugar, being clear and bright, and manufactured from the purest materials. May be had plain or of the following flavours:—Lemon, Noyeau, Raspberry, or Vanilla. Price As. 7 per Packet.

IMPORTERS, PHILLIPS & Co., LD., {General Merchants and Agents.} BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS
AND
DRY PLATES
OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "ROME."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The task changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

PROCURABLE AT
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS ! CROWDED HOUSES ! !
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH,
The Indian Comic Opera, in 2 Acts,
" THE NAUTCH GIRL."

N.B.—This is the only Company in India having sufficient Ladies to give an adequate representation of the NAUTCH GIRL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
Mr. HARRY STANLEY in his Grand Impersonation of Myles Nee-Copaleen, with Songs and Jig.
PRICES :—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4 ; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,
HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING " BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING.
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Trains pass the door. Admission as follows :—
10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

THE MAGNETIC LADY
(Arrived from England by Last Mail)
WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF
SEANCES
AT
EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 9 p. m.,
ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.
EIGHT ANNAS.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH
IN 22 DAYS.

THE FIRST-CLASS Australian Liner S. S. WARRNAMBOOL, 3,500 Tons Register, Captain F. H. EKINS, will sail for Plymouth direct on or about the 22nd instant. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For particulars as to rates of passage-money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S "VOLTURNO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE—TENDERS are INVITED for the work of additions and alterations to the Nurses' Quarters, J. J. Hospital.
Approximate value of work is Rupees 13,000.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tenders and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders duly sealed and endorsed should be delivered in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p. m., on the 17th Instant.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
S. REBSCH,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

NOTICE.
I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 15th instant till the 1st June next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office : Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.
FRIENDS, Native and European, of the above Mission, who have Gardens, are earnestly requested to send CUT FLOWERS to the undermentioned Ladies nearest their vicinity, viz :—
On WEDNESDAY MORNINGS to Miss Bapty, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
On THURSDAY MORNINGS to Miss Pilcher, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.
On FRIDAY MORNINGS to Miss Crittall, C. M. S. " The Lodge," Girgaum.
For distribution in the " European General," the " Cama," and " The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy " Hospitals.

GENT'S
WHITE SHIKAR
SUN PROOF
Rs. 12-8. HELMETS,
THE BEST VALUE.
ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, } HATTERS, BOMBAY.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that an Adinterim DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1892, of Rs. 30 per whole Share, and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 17th April, 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share Certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 22nd April, 1893, both days inclusive.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.
Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.
Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.
A Trial Order is Solicited.
Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30 P.M.
HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL
BEING HERE ON HIS THROUGH-TRIP TO EUROPE
WILL GIVE A
LAST GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERT
(PIANOFORTE RECITAL)
AT THE
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

PROGRAMME :—
PART I.

1 March from Tannhauser .....Wagner.
2 a. Funeral March ..... } Chopin.
b. Valse Posthume ..... }
3 a. Berceuse ..... } Halfdan Kjerulf.
b. On the Mountains ..... }
c. Norwegian Dance ..... } Grieg.
d. Gavotte antique ..... Corelli.
4 In der Puszta (Hungarian Fantasie) ..... Friedenthal.

PART II.

1 Sonata Appassionata op. 57 ..... Beethoven.
Allegro molto—Andante con moto.
Allegro and Prestissimo.
2 On the Borders of the Ganges ...Friedenthal.
(Indian Rhapsody).
3 a. Romance ..... } Rubinstein.
b. Valse Caprice ..... }
4 a. Pasquinade ..... Gottschalk.
b. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 .....Liszt.
TICKETS ..... Rs. 3.

Seats may be reserved at the same Hotel.

TOWN HALL.
HERR CARL WALTHER'S
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1893,
At which he will be assisted by Mr. R. Wenning and the following Ladies and Gentlemen Amateur Singers :—Mrs Allan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Carpenter, Miss Deimler, Miss W. Deimler, Miss H. Green, Miss Smith, Miss N. Tudball, Mr. Anderson Clark, Mr. R. A. English, Mr. J. Ezechiel, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. A. F. Harrington, Mr. E. H. Hickman, Mr. H. S. G. Macpherson, Mr. J. B. Macbeth, Mr. H E. Moore, Mr. C. F. Moir, Major Martin, Mr. H. M. Steuart, and Mr. F. D. Stranack.
Miss Flower and Mr. Wenning will act as accompanyists.
Tickets of Admission, Reserved Seats Rs. 3 ; Unreserved, Re. 1, can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Doors open at 9. To commence at 9-30 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered for 11-30 p.m.

PALACE OF WONDERS
ON MAIDAN, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE, GAIETY THEATRE.
"WATER NYMPH,"
"ROLLA,"
and "SWINGING HEAD"
Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.
Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 7 to 11 p.m.
By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
ADMISSION, 8 annas. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants, 4 annas.

Bombay, 12th April 1893.
To JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.
SIR,—We, the Undersigned, beg that you will be good enough to convene at an early date a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY in the TOWN HALL to take steps TO PERPETUATE the MEMORY of the late Mr. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE, C.I.E.—We beg to remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

C. Sargent.
H. Birdwood.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Dinshaw M. nockjee Petit.
W. & A. Graham & Co.
K. T. Telang.
Vurjeevandas Madhowdas Motiabai.
Perozebai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Basil Lang.
W. Lee-Warner.
S. D. Sassoon.
J. E. Sassoon.
Fazulbhai Visram.
Currimbhai Ebrahim.
W. R. Macdonell.
A. F. Beaufort.
J. M. Campbell.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
H. A. Acworth.
John Macpherson.
J. D. Inverarity.
Pherozesha M. Mehta.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama
Sorabjee Framjee Patell.
Walter C. Hughes.
Edith Pechey-Phipson.
Rugnathdas Gopaldas Madhowdas.
Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas
Peshotunjee Dastur Behramjee Sanjana.
Jamasjee Dastur Minocherjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Nowrojee N. Wadia.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik.
Dharamsi Morarjee Goculdas.
Gratten Geary.
T. J. Bennett.
Dharamsi Sunderdas.
Bomanjee Dinsha Petit.
James Jardine.
H. C. Kirkpatrick.
R. M. Sayani.
George Cotton.
K. R. Cama.
J. H. Sleigh.
Louis P. Russell
G. A. Kittredge.
D. Machichan.
H. M. Phipson.
Thomas Blaney.
Bhugwandas Narotumdas.
N. S Glazebrook.
Jugmohundas Vurjeevundas.
Edaljee Framjee Albless Sons
Damodur Thackersey Mulji
Veerchand Dipchand.
Hasnunbhai Visram.
Noormahomed Jairajbhai Peerbhai.
Abdoola M. Dharamsi.
W. R. Ham lton.
Pheroze Hoshang Dastur.
Hormasjee Dadabhai.
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P. Peterson.
Hormusjee M. Chichgur.
W. Lang.
Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia.
Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.
Jaibhai Ardesheer Sett.
Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
A. W. Campbell.
Lakhmidas Khimjee.
R. H. Macaulay.
Dhanjeebhoy Nowrojee.
John Marshall.
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Muncherjee C. Murzban.
Hemcorebai, widow of Ramji Madhowji.
Amy K. R. Cama
Serene Manockjee Cursetjee.
H. J. Rustomjee.
S. Solomon.
S. A. Nathan.
R. H. Isaac.
W. P. Walsh.
N. J. Gamadia.
F. R. Vicajee.
D. J. Tata.
L. N. Banajee.
Vithbookandas Atmaram.
Merwanjee Rustomjee.
Byramjee Rustomjee.
Nusserwanjee Ardesheer H. Wadia.
Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia.
Framjee Hormusjee Sethna.
G. W. Roughton.
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Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman.
D. N. Wadia.
Prabhashankar Gowrishankar.
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Fazulbhai Joomabhai Lalljee.
G. Lund.
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Raojee V. J. Shunkersett.
Nusserwanjee Byramjee.
Karsondas Vallubhdas.
Pherozesha Merwanjee Jeejeebhai.
Ghelabhai Haridas.
Harkissondas Ramji Madhowjee.
Mahomedbhai Rowjee.
Vassonjee Khimjee.
Fazulbhai Meherali Chinai.
J. B. Haworth.
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Abdullabhai Jumabhai Lalljee.
Dayabhai Tapidas.
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Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha.
Rahimtulla Khairaj.
Eduljee Kersaspji Antia.
Embrahim Rahimtullah.
Khurshedji Mancherji Kateli
Esmail Jan Mahomed.
Dorabjee Dadabhai Boottee.
Dharomsi Naronjee Gullalchand.
Ranchordas Narotumdas.
Jehangir B. Murzban.
Vanalidas Hurgovundas.
Jagmohundas Vandravundas.
Peeroo Mahomed.
Hajeebhai Lalljee.
Ardesheer Framjee Moos.
Dossabhai Dadabhai Allbless.
Jamsetjee C. Cama.
Nowrojee P. Cama.
Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama.
Ellapa Ballaram.
Meherali Mahomed Chinai.
Karsondas Chahildas.
Budrudin Abdulla Kur.
Nanabhai R. Ranina.
Acacio de Viegas.
D. A. deMonte.
Anandrao N. Wasudev.
Luchmon Singh.
Virparsad T.
Eknath R. Khote.
Chimanlai H. Sitalwad.
Jayakaradi Lingu.
Ardeshir Nusserwanji Modi.
Framjee Eduljee Davar.
Sundernath D. Khote.
Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
Byramjee Dadabhai.
Merwanjee Furdoonji Murzban.
Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaiwala.
K. M. Shroff.
K. N. Kabrajee.
Jehangeer Dosabhai Framji.
J. M. Framjee Patell.
Muncherjee Framjee Patell.
Meherjibhai R. Sethna.
Byramjee Framjee Patell.
Kharshedjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.
Dinshaw M. Panthuky.
Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia.
B. P. Wanjee.
Nanabhai B. Masani.
Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry.
Sorabjee Eduljee Warden.
Kaikhusro Dosabhai Framji.
N. N. Katruck.
G. F. de Silva, Vicar Vara.
Cowasjee Pestonjee.
J. J. da Silva.
Ardeshir Dadabhai Mody.
F. N. Bisnee.
Bomonjee Byramjee Patell.
Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgur
Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING in the TOWN HALL of Bombay on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 17th instant, at 4-30 P.M.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb, guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Pruneilo Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from FREJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TEAS ! TEAS ! !—Finest Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. ; Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. ; Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb. ; Family Mixture, As. 10 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions and Oilmanstores.

TEA !—OUR TEAS enjoy the Highest Reputation for their Purity and Delicacy of Aroma. Once tried, ever sought for—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALVES' FEET JELLY.—Assorted Flavours. Pints As. 15. Small Fancy Flasks, each As. 8.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-MORROW, a BAY WALER, 16 hands, believed sound, 6 years, broken to harness.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "Bombay View," formerly known as the "Felly," one of the best houses on the Hill. Commodious and Airy, and commanding a Beautiful view. For rent apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4 Hummum Street.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in metal cases, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 ; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150 ; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders. Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8. postage Annas 4.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

CALLIAN MOTI and Co., Bombay and Mahableshwur. New Assortments in Critons and other Fancy Summer Dress Materials, just received by last Mail. Visit is requested.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, a BROWN and a BAY WALER GELDING, 15.1, 6 years, both broken to single Harness.—A. MURRAY, Bank of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette "Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—" I consider it a marvel, Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. J. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co ; PHILLIPS & Co ; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Busines, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—A Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th April, 1893.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.
NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.
THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.
For particulars apply to
MR. JAMES CRADDOCK,
Nessville, Simla.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF ! !
SELLING OFF ! ! !
CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.
HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

S. M. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
AN AUCTION of UNSERVICEABLE RAILWAY STORES, comprising of miscellaneous hardware, Tools and Plant, Timber and Permanent Way Materials, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1893, at 7 a.m., at the Store Depot, at Nandyal.
N. B.—Terms strictly Cash.
H. WEIR,
Officiating Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, 3rd April, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness. and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
TO NEFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in a simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, &c.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, &c.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 42 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 26 per dozen.
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
AGENCIES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,065
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Shares	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2 500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	350	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Dyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no c
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	150	100	10 pr. ct	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Murphy & Co Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	275
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Floating Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	2
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	800
Apollo	750	000'2	2,200	98	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	220
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	253	...	130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	92
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	400	500	500	50	47
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khanguan	240	450	450	324	375 xd
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	116
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	135
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	41
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	400	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	503
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,00	25	1,375 x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	300 w
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Vakkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	91	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,250		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,100
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025 xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410 xd
Dorsi Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Rs. 15	420 xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	950
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	635 x
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs.	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,075 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	415
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1 800	250	250	12½	915
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860 x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	9	55
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khanguan Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7 5
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	182
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,475
Mahalaxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahoobchai Mills (Gujerat)	2,40	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,737
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,587½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Muraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,50	10	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 50	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	25	25	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	25	25	12	220
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1 00	20	320
Tardeo Mill	475	500	50	Rs. 15	490 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,00	1,00	50	620
Venkatachunker Lukhamsey Mill Co. Ld.	900	50	900	15	570
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,00	25	370
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-5
China Leaf	"	26-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-4 "
Australia do.	"	26-4
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-8
Do. Drazons	"	16-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolis Dollars	"	72½ Nominal
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Herr Albert Friedenthal's Farewell Concert, Esplanade Hotel.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Camorta (s), from Calcutta ; Volturno (s), Hull ; and R. I. M. S. Clive, Karachi, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Baria (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Wardha (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Bormida (s), China, &c. ; City of Edinburgh (s), Liverpool ; and Virawa (s), Galle.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lobelia, Volturno, and Washwaver entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Naderi left it on Wednesday, and the s. s. Baria yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe entered and the s. s. Khiva and Shanghai left the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, direct per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 15th instant.

FAIR.—The annual fair of the Shri Waghoshwari temple will be held, on Sunday next, at Golanji Hill Road, Parel, and will continue for four days.

E. D. SASSOON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The third prize-exhibition of this school will be held at Bragan za Hall, Byculla, Victoria Road, on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, when Mr. Jacob E. S assoon will preside, and Mrs. Jacob E. Sassoon distribute prizes.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, were 3,802 ; daily average, 123 ; total of new admissions, 1,581 ; number of children vaccinated, 210. New admissions : Parsees, 578 ; Hindus, 467 ; and other castes, 236.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of March last there were 23 horses, 210 bullocks, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 47 horses, 59 bullocks, and 8 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 32 horses, 138 bullocks, and 7 dogs were discharged from the hospital, 2 cases among horses, one among bullocks, and 2 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Overture ...I Paritani ..... Bousquet.
Selection ..The Rose Maiden ..... Cowen.
Valse ..... Die Schweberden Geister ..... Hocker.
Intermezzo Moonlight ..... Boggetti.
Potpourri Stradella ..... Flotow.
Galop ..... Weber Stock and Stein ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—Gaba Manaji, Police Patel of Manmad, taluka Chandor, in the Nasik District, having been convicted, under Section 162 of the Indian Penal Code, and having in consequence been dismissed from office ; also Shivlingapa bin Chanbasaps, Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Pattibal, taluka Sampgaon, in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

PHARMACY AND LAW.—Mr. Richard Davies, an assistant in the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, was called to serve upon the jury which was empanelled to try James Alexander Murray, at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday but he applied for exemption from service on the ground that he was a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that the reason urged for exemption was not a sufficient one, but told the applicant to stand down when he would see if they could dispense with his attendance. The result was that Mr. Davies was not required to serve upon the jury.

HEAVY WEATHER IN THE HARBOUR.—During the heavy weather of Wednesday last, a number of native prows sank in harbour during the squalls. They were laden with salt, cotton bales, co l, and wood. The water police picked up seven bales of cotton. The following prows sank :—Prow No. 3547, tindal Baloo Jewajee, laden with bales of cotton, sank near the Victoria Dock ; Prow No. 3997, tindal Damajee Sambajee, laden with bales of cotton, sank off Arthur Bunder ; Prow No. 4591, tindal Bhiwa Bapoo, laden with coal, sank at Mody Bunder ; Prow No. 2023, tindal Shirazudin Abdool Rehman, laden with salt, sank near Prince's Dock ; Prow No. 2385, tindal Gopal Luxmon, laden with salt, sank near Prince's Dock ; Prow No. 3804, tindal Shaik E. Shaik Oosman, laden with wood, sank near Victoria Dock ; Prow No. 3110, tindal Hussinsha Fukir, laden with wood, sank near Prince's Dock ; Prow No. 4479, tindal Ramjoodin Mahomed, laden with wood sank near Victoria Dock ; and Prow No. 2629, tindal Ragoo Soorajee, laden with bales of cotton, sank near Victoria Dock.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.

MR. MEYER was being driven along the Ridge, Malabar Hill, on Wednesday last, when the horse took fright at something near the slope on the road and bolted down the road. Mr. Meyer fortunately jumped out of the victoria and escaped unhurt. The driver was thrown off his seat, and sustained slight injuries. A coachman who was standing by the victoria was knocked down, and was injured about his chest and left leg. The animal broke loose from the shaft and ran away, but it was subsequently secured and taken to the staple.—Mr. Erachshaw Pestanjee Kaka, living at Khetwadi, was driving his dog-cart along the Baboola Tank Road, on Wednesday night, whilst the horse shied at the noise created by a cart, which was being driven on the road and becoming unmanageable bolted furiously down the road. Mr. Kaka endeavoured to pull back the animal, but it broke loose from the carriage, and while running along the road, fell into the tank. Mr. Kaka escaped unhurt, but his dog-cart was somewhat damaged. The horse was brought out of the water alive by Constable Norris with the assistance of some people. Mr. Norris, in endeavouring to bring the animal out of the tank, sustained some slight injury

THE STANLEY TROUPE.

MR. HARRY STANLEY has more than realized our predictions, and continues to draw enthusiastic audiences which grow larger each night. "The Mikado" and "La Mascotte" were played with exceptional taste, and both music and libretto were done full justice to by the capable company. In the latter production the Misses St. John and Templeton deserve hearty praise for their clever dancing and the others deserving of especial mention are Miss Dolly Childs, Miss Fanny Stanley, Miss Nellie De Lorne, and Mr. Driscoll who all did excellently. The clever burlesque of "Lala Rookh," by Mr. L. A. Massa, last evening, afforded ample scope for displaying the ability of each artist, and at the same time creating an *ensemble* which left nothing to be desired. The week closes with the yet comparatively new comic opera, "The Nautch Girl" and the drama "Colleen Bawn."

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Hormusji Pestonji Mehta	2	0	0
Total...Rs.	2	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged..Rs.	1,16 333	9	2
Grand Total.....Rs.	1,16,335	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (85th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Hormusji Pestonji Mehta	2	0	0
Total...Rs.	2	0	0
Subscriptions already promised...Rs.	1,16,733	9	2
Grand Total...Rs.	1,16,735	9	2

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, April 13.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT F. W. SHARP, A.V.D., has been appointed Lecturer in Veterinary Science to the students of the Agricultural Class of the Poona College of Science.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT a sitting of the Sessions Court, yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Common Jury :—

THE MANAGER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

James Alexander Murray, the manager of the Natural History Institute, who described himself as being a native of Perth, Scotland, was placed at the bar on a charge of having cheated two men, named Narayen Abbu Subia and C. Raghunath Chetty of Rs. 1,500 each, entrusted by them to the accused as security on their being appointed branch-managers of the Institute. The accused was further charged with misappropriation of the monies. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and the accused was undefended.

The accused, on the charges being read over by the Clerk of the Crown, said it was impossible the case could be heard that day if the prosecution ever intended to give him an opportunity of defending himself. He did not admit the charge, but he had had no opportunity to prepare his defence. He had been committed only on Saturday last, and was placed before the Sessions on Monday, when the case was postponed until that day. Copies of the depositions were given him on Tuesday, and the amended charges on Wednesday. He intended to call some eighteen witnesses connected with the Institute.

In answer to his Lordship, the accused said he wanted a postponement.

Mr. Jardine said the additional charges rested on the same evidence as that to be given with regard to the charges of cheating.

His Lordship enquired if the additional charges were only variations of the original one.

Mr. Jardine said he intended to deal with the charge of criminal misappropriation on the same facts.

In answer to his Lordship, the accused said he applied for a postponement as he wanted witnesses and books from nearly all the branches. On the charge of cheating, he did not require to call any witnesses, but as other charges had been added, he wished to call some witnesses. The question of the additional charges was argued by Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, before Mr. Cooper, who ruled against him ; and now he was informed that other charges had been added.

His Lordship said the accused, if he wished to call witnesses, would be allowed to do so.

Mr. Jardine said he should be sorry to stand in the way of the accused's request, but the charges were in respect of the same facts.

His Lordship referred to eight Bombay High Court reports, wherein Mr. Justice Scott has ruled that charges cannot be added against an accused person.

Mr. Jardine said, in that case, he would proceed on the charges of cheating only.

The accused claimed to be tried on those charges, but said there was the question of jurisdiction to be considered.

The Judge : Be good enough to hold your tongue, Sir, it is not your turn to speak now.

Mr. Jardine then stated to the jury the chief facts of the case. The accused was, as already stated, charged with cheating two persons, named Subia and Chetty. He represented to them that he was the manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, which he set forth as being a branch of a large institute in England, which was supported by Government grants, had a large reserve fund, a capital account, and a banking account with the Agra Bank. He had sent out circulars with the object of getting persons to take up the appointments of superintendents of branches, the latter being required to deposit a guarantee of Rs. 1,500 each, which amounts were to be deposited in the Agra Bank, and returned at the end of three years. The case against the accused was that, by means of such false representations, he had induced scores of people to take up the posts of superintendents and to deposit their money. Two only of such cases would, however, be placed before the jury. The complainants in both cases had made their deposits and parted with their money, which had been appropriated by the accused. In showing how that had been done, the learned counsel said he would have to enter into the details of the charge at some length. It would be necessary for him to explain the position of the accused before the actual frauds were commenced. About 1886 the accused had started a business, which he called the Victoria Natural History Institute, and there was nothing to show at that time that such business was not carried on honestly. It was important to remember that the accused, in the first printed documents, made no mention of the connection of his Institute with a similar Society in England, or that he was the manager of such Institute and was acting under the orders of a home board of directors. Finding at a later period that his business on that system did not result in a profit, the accused appeared to have developed his fraudulent intentions. Finding his finances at low water, it seemed to have occurred to him that, by representing that his Institute was connected with a Society at home he might induce people to part with their money. Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, would give evidence regarding a conversation he had with the accused in 1887-88 ; in which the latter, on its being suggested that he should change the name of his business, had never stated that his Institute was connected with any similar institute in England. Mr. Phipson would also state that the accused's name was removed from the list of subscribers to the Bombay Natural History Society, as he was unable to pay his arrears of subscription, and that he had given the accused pecuniary assistance in small sums of money. His landlords would also be called to prove that before 1891 he had been unable to pay his rent, and that his property was distrained in execution of decrees passed against him. Those witnesses would show that the accused at the time was in a state of great impecuniosity. Coming to what took place towards the middle of 1891, the learned counsel said it brought them down to the time when a witness, named Thomas Misquito, answered an advertisement relating to persons seeking employment being appointed superintendents of the Institute. Misquito, having communicated with the accused, was about August, 1891, appointed by the accused superintendent of the branch at Madras. In the course of further correspondence, the accused, who described himself as a native of Perth, Scotland, stated that the institute was partly a Government and partly a private one, and he gave particulars of the Indian and English branches and the names of the English board of directors. Though letters had been sent to the latter, the communications had been returned through the dead letter office. The prosecution would call witnesses from the Secretariat to show that no Government grants of Rs. 5,000, as alleged by the accused, had been given to the institute, and that Government had only subscribed to a periodical that had been fitfully published by the accused. Misquito came down to Bombay in January, 1892, and as the result of an interview he then had with the accused a circular was printed, under which Subia was induced to hand over Rs. 1,500 and was appointed manager of the Tanjore branch, and was informed that he would be given back his deposit with the bank security at the end of three years. No deposits had, however, been made with the Agra Bank. On Misquita becoming suspicious in 1892, regarding the manner in which the money had been utilized, the accused said that the deposits were made with the London and County Bank, London ; and to support his statement, represented that, among the supporters of the institute in England were the Duke of Teck and many other distinguished persons. Mr Jardine next related the circumstances, under which the other complainant, Chetty, was induced to hand over his money on similar representations, remarking it was almost inconceivable that persons could have been induced to believe the statements of the accused. It would appear that the accused had changed a note for Rs. 1,000 he had received from Chetty at a Marwaree's shop. The learned counsel asked the jury to say by their verdict after hearing the evidence that the accused, who was a pest to society, had been guilty of obtaining money from the complainants on false and fraudulent representations made in regard to a society, which he had bolstered up, which had no account books, and which was not in existence.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, a merchant carrying on business in Bombay, said he had for many years been taking an interest in Natural History subjects, and knew the accused. He was in 1886 a member of the Natural History Society, of which the witness is the secretary. The annual subscription to the Society in 1887 was Rs. 10 ; and the accused's name was taken off in 1888, because he did not pay his subscription for 1887. On several occasions during those years, witness gave the accused pecuniary assistance in small sums. Witness remembered his starting the institute at Mazagon, Hospital Lane, in 1887. He said it was a private business of his own. He never suggested that it was a branch of a Society in England. Witness had never heard of a Victoria Natural History Institute in England.

The prisoner cross-examined the witness.—Have you been repaid the loans you made me ?—Yes.

Did you inform me that my name had been removed from the list of subscribers ?—I cannot remember now.

Ghulam Hoosein Manek Hajee, the owner of the premises occupied by the accused, was called to show that no rent was paid to him, except for the first month.

Abdulla Mahomed deposed that the accused occupied his master's premises as his residence from November, 1887, to July, 1889, but had paid no rent, and decrees were obtained against him in the Small Causes Court, which remained unsatisfied.

Jeewakhan Tyeb Ali, the owner of another premise subsequently rented by the accused, had obtained a decree against him, which was satisfied by his making over to him a gold chain and some other property.

The accused's baker had levied a distress-warrant against him.

Thomas Misquita gave particulars of the manner in which he was appointed superintendent of the Madras branch of the institute, and stated that, having deposited his guarantee, he had drafted circulars with the object of getting others to take up district branch appointments in the Madras Presidency.

The accused, on being told to cross-examine the witness, Misquita, said he got his deposition on Tuesday last, and has had no time to read it through, and asked to be allowed to reserve the cross-examination.

His Lordship said he had had ample time to read the deposition, and if he did not cross-examine the witness another witness would be called. His Lordship was, however, willing to read over his evidence for the accused's benefit, although it was not usual to do so. His Lordship then read over the witness' evidence.

The accused put the witness one or two questions, eliciting the answer that the accused gave witness no written directions or authority for printing the circular on which the complainants had been induced to pay over their money.

Narayen Subia gave evidence similar to that which he had given in the Magistrate's court relating to the manner in which he had been induced to pay over his Rs. 1,500.

In cross-examination by the accused witness said he paid the money to Misquita. It did not matter in what Bank his money was deposited so long as he could get it back. He had no objection to waiting three, five, or even six years for it. (A laugh.) In the agreement no mention was made of the Agra Bank, it being stipulated that the deposit was to be made in the Institute's Bank. Witness did not pay the money to accused directly, but paid it through Misquita.

Can you prove that the circular was printed by my authority or sanction ?—It must have been with your knowledge and sanction.

Can you prove it ?—Misquito said it was with your sanction.

But can you prove it ?—I suppose it must be proved.

Where was the circular printed, at the printing-press of Misquita's wife ?—I cannot say.

Chetty, the other man, who was said to have been cheated, gave corroborative evidence.

The accused said it was a concocted story between Subia and Chetty.

A clerk of the Agra Bank was next examined. He stated that the accused had no fixed deposit at the Bank, but had only a current account.

The trial was then adjourned.

SENTENCE IN THE BIGAMY CASE.

Thuckoobai, woman, who had been convicted of marrying again during the life-time of her former husband, and Wittoo Gunnoo of abetting the offence, were placed at the bar to receive the sentence, which had been reserved.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : Thuckoobai, it is quite evident that the defence you set up at the trial is not a true one. There is no ground for believing that your former husband did not protect you ; and after living here for some time, you went to your native country and married again on making the false representation that you had been divorced. Wittoo Narayen, your defence is probably a true one that you believed the representation made to you. Still it was your duty to make enquiry, which you did not. I have had the records of the court looked into, and I find it is not usual to award heavy punishment in such cases. The sentence upon you, Thuckoobai, is that you be kept to simple imprisonment for six months ; and upon you, Wittoo, that you be kept to simple imprisonment for one month.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 11th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 10th 6 feet 5 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crop continues. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 3 inches against 2 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Reaping of wheat general. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Thrashing commenced in three talukas. Fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain in three talukas ; average 25 cents ; also hail in places. Slight damage to wheat crops in one taluka.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of wheat crops general. Preparations for next kharif cultivation still continue.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 8th April 1893.)—Cotton picking and reaping of wheat nearly completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 8th April 1893.)—Harvesting of rabi crops almost completed. Manuring of lands commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and thrashing of wheat and jowari continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking in progress. Wheat reaping completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandeish.—Kharif and rabi harvest and preparations for the next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Thrashing completed in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon and Nanegaon talukas and in progress in other talukas. Wheat slightly blighted in Sinnar Taluka. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor and fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 5th, 7th and 11th, 1° warm on 6th and 8th and 1° cool on 9th and 10th. Vapour in air normal on 5th and 7th, excessive on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly on 8th and 11th ; wind normal on all other days. Lightning on 10th ; thunder and lightning on 11th.

Thana.—Rab-spreading and the reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping of rabi crops almost finished. Rab-burning in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops in progress.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in four and continues in the remaining four talukas. Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season throughout the district. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari almost completed. Thrashing continues. Ploughing for the next season in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in Shrigouda, Nevasa and Sangamner talukas and dearer in Jamkhed and Kopargaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 8th April 1893.)—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for next season in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Prospects of rabi crops fair. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Lands are being prepared for next season Crops. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather sultry. Reaping of rabi jowari crops progressing. Cotton picking vigorously going on. Rats still doing damage in four talukas. Fodder and water supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 20 cents ; slight rain elsewhere. Cotton picking in progress. Lands being prepared for next season.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rabi crops and picking of cotton progressing. Rain gauged at three stations varying from 17 cents in Kalghatgi to 6 cents in Hubli. Agricultural stock good.

Kanara.—Slight rain above ghats except Mundgod. Preparations for monsoon crops and sugarcane plantation continue. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Wheat undergoing winnowing operations. Lands being cultivated for monsoon.

Wadhwan.—Ground being prepared for monsoon sowings.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Cotton picking continues. Extracting of opium juice completed ; outturn extracted below the average, plants having suffered from Khakhara.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING.

For Re-Hearing Small Cause Court Suit.

2-176 93—Turner and H—Hammand Ken and vs J P Cornforth and others—Chalk W and S and C B and Co—Part heard.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

768—Craigie Lead Co—John Sands and another vs Amirchand Tulokchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.

772—Little S N and B—Lukmidas Khimjee vs Amirchand Tulokchand Javeri Sha and others—Wadia and G.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. Ainsworth, Mr. J. Walsh will act as Superintendent of the Preventive Service and Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

MR. H. E. WATSON is to act as Collector of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. Woodburn, Mr. C. E. Steele, Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Deputy Commissioner on the Upper Sind Frontier.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the company at Dalal Street. Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, chairman of the board of directors, occupied the chair. The following directors' report was adopted by the meeting :—The directors have, in accordance with the terms of your special resolution for the reduction of the capital of the company, obtained the necessary sanction of the High Court of Bombay, and have carried out the same into effect as shown in the balance-sheets and have distributed the surplus money at Rs. 125 per share to the shareholders. You will have observed in the printed balance-sheet of the second half of the period of the sum of Rs. 7,846-9-0 to the credit side as a reserve fund. This amount has been credited to the working f

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissione of Police Messrs. BENNE T & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th nstant, at 2 p.m. sell by P blic Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles revolvers, pistols, daggers, bayonets, swords, cartridge, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored p ece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton with removeable coach box
1 „ strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong 4 seated landaro uche.
1 strong grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay Ar b gs loway, goes well in saddle.
1 strong small carriage horse, a bay waler, 14-2, aged, believed sound, will be sold to the highest bidder.
1 high-wheeled strong dog-cart with brown Australian horse and harness.
1 Coventry tricycle, ball bearing throughout.
1 Safety bicycle, in good order.

BONA FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bag Road, Parel, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, lamps, garden pots, &c., the property of H. W. HERBERT, Esq.
The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, silverware, table and hanging lamps, copper and brass ueusils, plated, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, lamps, garden pots, &c., the property of H. W. HERBERT, Esq.
The property is on view.

Under instructions from Kesserbai, wife of Mr. Jamnadas Odhowji, and on account and at the risk of Dayabhai Bhagwandas, who having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property has in default in completing the purchase, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the said undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, measuring 33 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6300, and street No. 105-103 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2203, and New No. 9242, and old survey No. 430, and New survey No. 3175, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Purshotam Bhugwandas, on or towards the west by the house of Vithal Dewji, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Cowasji Patel Tank road.

The said property is at present subject to a mortgage, but the mortgagee consents to the Auction Sale of the mortgaged premises free of his charge and to do all reasonable things and acts to make the conveyance to the purchaser perfect.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Solicitor for the said Kesserbai or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Coop rage, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vase, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hiok's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved French polished household furniture plateware, glass and crockery ware, first rate picture and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. MACDONALD, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 14, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hornuz Villa," Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, glassware and some lainware, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, warranted Fire-proof safe, English-built open carriage by E. Kesterton, in very good order, &c. the property of Dr. H. N. KHORY, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome double-seated brougham with glass-sides and bell.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
14 cases white soft soap.
5 cases tallow b r soap.
4 casks sizing soap.
On account of the concerned—
163 4-8—5 cases lamps.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Mooljee Rowjee, ex s.s. Shannon—
F M R 101—1 case looking glasses.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Bonares—
82 M J—69—1 case 5 doz. vio ins, S. W. amaged.
The surplus effects of a gentleman, such as book cases, cup-boards, chairs, tools, garden tools, microscope, magazine cases, mathematical instruments, boxwood scales, engineers' pantograph, pictures, reading stand, gas pendant, reading lamp, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable landau.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong second-hand open carriage.
1 light dog-cart.
By order of Dr. Bhow Mungesh Wagle, and on account and at the risk of Durgadut Bunsidhur Marwaree—
1 shigram
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in suit No. 81 of 1891, Fazal Jaffer vs. Virbai, widow, and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., in the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Virji, consisting of teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COW LANE, NEAR BORBHAT LANE, GIRGAUM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mungesh Sabharam Pilgaokar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sitaram Bhaiset Kolkar and Radhabai, widow of Bhai Gungadhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day, of February, 1891, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the weste n side of Cow Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under old No 679 new No. 3,059, o Survey No. 516, new Survey No. 7839, containing by admeasurement 32 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 853 and street No. 9, and bounded on the east by the said Cow Lane, on the west by the passage of the part of Damodar Gunput, on the north by the house of Babjee Vithoba, and on the south by the property of Sadanand Trimbuckjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian carpet 18 ft., by 12 ft., rich oilpaintings, lion and tiger skins with heads, Lady's English-made side saddle, ingle harness, English-made, ice box, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, China matting, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major C. H. BLOMFIELD.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
relating to
INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY.
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the undersigned.
The books will be on view a week before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late K. M. Heeramaneck, Esquire, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 34, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, on TUESDAY, the 25th April, the following days, the whole of the very valuable and substantial made blackwood and teakwood french-polished dining room, drawing room, bed room, and office furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, superior table wall and cabinet ornaments, very valuable large size statues, first rate Hink's, Ditmar's hanging and standing lamps, valuable pictures, Tucker's argand lamps, very valuable English-built carriages and horses, English ingle and double harnesses, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.
Detailed catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 14, 1893.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,
SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which, can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Old Premises.

NOTICE OF DEPARTURE.
LAST DAY IN BOMBAY
SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICAT, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF ULLEGED CHAMPAGNE, OILMANSTORES, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Peerbhoy Rahimbhoy, Cutchi Khoja, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy and Budrudin Khanbhoy, carried on business as Budrudin Khanbhoy, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., at the sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of pickles, sauce, salad oil, castor oil curry powder, chutney, mustard, vinegar, dried herb, canary seeds, comfits, coffee, biscuits, jams, meats, fishes, vegetables, soup, sausages, mushrooms, baking powder, potted paste, empty glass jars, small scale, &c.
Also under instructions—a quantity of alleged champagne, hock, moselle, burgundy and still hock in quarts and pints by Giesler, &c., &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, viz, 21 pieces of teakwood.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 14, 1893.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SILK WORKS, WOOL, PIECE-GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows:—
On account and at the risk of Tribhowandas Mayaram, of Surat—
1362—1 case silk works.
On account of Abdoolally Esabhoy—
376—2 cases gold threads.
On account of Hajee Abdool Sattar Hajee Osman—
342—1 case woollen nuns cloth.
On account of Pestonjee Master—
8644—1 case buttons.
On account of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Ebrahim—
1818—1 case wool for embroidery work.
On account of Doulabhoy and Co.—
1-3—3 cases photographic materials.
1-2—3 cases mounts.
On account of the concerned—
3 cases tin toys and 1 case glass domes.
3 cases chromos.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, April 14, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. on London yesterday, say to 99; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent, at 109½. The market rates of discount, however, were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 38d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £63 1-8; while in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 83 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States purchased 505,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·24 to 83·30 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Braziers' Copper declined 5s. per ton, to £52·15; Yellow Metal was ¼ lower, at 47/. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. down, at 96; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14¾.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged, but American Arrivals were 7·64d. down in the nearer positions, and 1-16d. to 5·64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4¾d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 7-16d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 5-16 cents; while July Futures were 17 points lower, at 8 10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, making the Arrivals this season compare as follows with those in the same time in the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts...	5,000	9,000	9,000
Four days' do.	40,000	49,000	50,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	4,600,000	6,583,000	6,408,000

Following the governing markets at Liverpool and New York, Cotton has become dull here to-day, and rates have receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Very little fresh business has been done, exporters having bought only 100 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 214; while the Mills have taken only 400 bales, made up of 200 Damurgaum, at Rs. 216; 100 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 226; and Anjari, at Rs. 224; and 50 each of Bengals, at Rs. 218; and Untai, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT has been less firm to-day, and with only a moderate business passing; but the feeling may still be called steady. *Delhi* has given way half-an-anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4 12 9	per cwt.	
Do 85 „	„ 4 11 9	„	
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4 10 0	„	
Red Delhi	„ 4 6 6	„	
Hard Yellow	„ 5 4 0	„	
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4 8 0	„	
Hard Red	„ 4 13 0	„	

SEEDS have been in active request for export, and a large business has been reported in a firm market, while prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced half to one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0	to	7-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-9-0			„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-1-0	„	7-4-0	„
„ Red	„ 6-9-0	„	6-11-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,657	bales.
Wheat	31,737	cwts.
Linseed	42,296	„
Rapeseed	37,060	„
Gingelly	3,673	„
Poppyseed	2,300	„
Groundnuts	7,182	„
Castorseed	7,766	„
Rice	24,696	„

FREIGHTS are quieter in tone, but quotations are not lower. A late April steamer has been fixed for Marseilles, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay has this afternoon raised its rates of interest and discount by one per cent, making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand; but the latter rate was not procurable for long, though Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 2 19-32d. all day without attracting buyers. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2⅝d. for April delivery, has been the ruling rate throughout the day, without any concessions being obtained, and a moderate amount of Bills were placed thereat, and at 1-32d. lower for May delivery; but the business passing has been very limited both ways, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 21-32d.	„
Credits do. ...1s. 2⅝d.	„
Francs do. ...1·55.	„

THE usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held in the Mint on 5th April ...	40,03,000
Silver received during the week	15,78,000
	55,81,000
New Coin paid during the week	5,02,000
	50,79,000
Silver belonging to private individuals	26,93,000
	77,72 000
Last Week	62,82 000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak all day, and the cash rate for Fours has declined to 104⅜; while, for next month's settlement, 104 7-16 has been quoted, these being also the closing rates.

SHARES have remained quiet; and the only alterations of importance in Cotton Mill Scrip this evening are a decline of Rs. 15 in Khandeish; of Rs. 10 in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas, at our revised quotations.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	3	25 a.m.	44	27
Teheran	13	1	36 p.m.	..	42
Suez	13	2	50 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	32	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	18	...	1
„ Madras	2	56	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 1st, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	35,903	76,154	...	40,248	...	25,920
Parcels, &c.	38,955	61,491	..	2,536	..	80,381
Goods						
Other earnings	5,989	5,943	37	..	2,341	...
Weekly total	1,03,811	1,43,588		42,747	...	..
Aggregate ..	14,26,091	15,30,031	...	...	..	1,03,940

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COMRIE—April 9, at Rampur Hat, E I Ry, the wife of J Comrie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—April 7, Alexander Scott Campbell, of Dibrugarh.
DAUMAIN DE ST POURCAIN—March 6, at Chandernagore, of fever and dysentery during dentition, Marie Marguerite Berthe, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W Daumain de St Pourcain, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

THE comprehensive Report of Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., on the census of the Punjab and its Feudatories is a mine of information on all that appertains to the population of the most northern province of India. The report of the results of the first Census taken in the year, 1855, was drawn up by Mr. Richard Temple. The second Census was taken in 1868, and the third in 1881, when for the first time the enumeration was thorough, and so far as possible, complete. The increase of the population of the Punjab under British administration since 1854 has been 37 per cent., and it may be reasonably inferred that the increase since the Territory came under British rule in 1849 has been 40 per cent. The rate of increase has varied. In the thirteen years before 1868 the population increased 16 per cent.; in the next thirteen years 7 per cent.; and in the last ten years it has increased 10·7 per cent. This is twice as fast an increase as that of Bengal and the North-West, and equal to that of Great Britain. Making due allowance for the defective enumeration of the earlier Census, it is clear that the population has largely increased. Mr. Maclagan points out that this was what might have been expected under the improved conditions. The cultivated area in 1868 was 31,500 square miles, in 1880 it had increased to 37,000, and to 40,000 in 1890. The square miles irrigated by Government canals in 1868 were 1,700, which rose to 3,200 in 1880, and to nearly 4,000 in 1890. The mileage of metalled road increased by from less than 900 miles to over 2,000, and the railway mileage from less than 300 to nearly 2,000. The area under crops increased by 20 per cent. since 1868, while the extension of road communication made the produce marketable. The standard of comfort rose, and as the reporter expresses it, there were greater inducements to live and to bring into life. There were certainly greater facilities for living, or at all events for delaying death. The number of patients attending dispensaries which were established rose in the twenty years from less than half a million to 2,600,000. There was greater security of life along the extended frontiers and drought and pestilence had no longer the same terrors. The intelligence of the people was developed by the establishment of nearly ten thousand schools, the scholars in which rose from seventy thousand to nearly a quarter of a million.

The interesting question why a population which increased 16 per cent. in thirteen years should increase at a rate of only 7 per cent. in the next thirteen years, and in the next ten years should increase 11 per cent. is doubtless best answered by Mr. Maclagan by reference to the fact that the Census of 1855 was taken three years after a famine, that of 1868, eight years after another famine, and that of 1881, twelve years after one famine and three years after another. No famine took place between 1878 and the Census of 1891, which like the Census of 1868 was taken under favourable circumstances. Years of famine do not come unheralded, and alone; they follow years of scarcity and distress owing to deficiency of rainfall. In the train of famine, come epidemics of famine fever, dysentery, and cholera. Mr Ibbitson in his report on the Census of 1881 did not exaggerate when he wrote that "the old and the young die like flies in autumn while many succumb in the prime of life, the death-rate mounts to an appalling figure and births decrease in number."

Fortunately the recuperative process is, as a rule, proportionate to the severity of the visitation. The weak and the sickly elements of the population being eliminated, the survivors are the fittest, and they inherit the land, the wells, and all the improvements of those who succumbed. Everything favours them, they prosper, increase, and multiply. The years following famine are often years of great prosperity and of rapid increase of the population. The vast extension of the irrigated area of the Punjab is a guarantee against the worst effects of famines. Mr. Maclagan is not, however, entirely satisfied that the last decade was altogether as favourable to the increase of the population which the results of the Census seem to show. The people themselves consider the last ten years prosperous, and the District Officers without hesitation attribute the increase of the population to the absence of famine. But he points out that in 1887 and 1888, the average rainfall was nearly as low and the price of wheat nearly as high as they were in the famine period of ten years before. It seems to us that the writer overlooks the fact that the extension of the irrigated area, and the improved circumstances of the population had changed the conditions which in 1877-78 had caused famine. It is not so easy to explain the other facts which he adduces, namely, that while the death-rate between 1868 and 1881 was only 25 per thousand, the mortality of the last decade was 31 per thousand, and that a terrible outbreak of fever in 1890, the year immediately preceding the Census, diminished the births, and increased the number of deaths to a figure undreamt of in the worst days of the famine of 1878. Mr. Maclagan is probably right when he says that the difficulty thus raised is due to false statistics, which in former years especially always understated numbers. The more accurate the enumeration, the larger the numbers become. This is specially the case in the numbering of women. It is found that the proportion of women to that of men has risen in every successive Census. In every thousand persons recorded in the last Census two more were females and two less males than was the case in 1881; the presumption being that the full number of females were not enumerated in the latter year. The greater accuracy in the returns in this respect is ascribed to the relaxation of the prejudices, which formerly interfered with the accuracy of the enumeration of women. The population of the Punjab, including the Native States was found to be 25,130,137, as compared with 22,712,120 in 1881. The population of the Native State was 4,263,280. The British territory is divided into thirty-one districts, averaging 3,573 square miles in area, with a population of 673,000. The Feudatory States are thirty-four in number, the largest being Patiala, with a population of upwards of a million and a half, and Bahawalpore with an area of upwards of 17,000 square miles—more than double the size of Wales. Some of the States are very small, that of Darkoti having a population five short of six hundred, and Biga an area of only four square miles. Twenty small principalities constitute the Simla Hill States. The Plains States are the most important, the chief of them being Patiala, Jhind, and Nubha. The people of the Punjab differ more in creed than in race, and they are very unequally spread over the vast and diversified region which they occupy. In some of the Himalayan tracts, consisting of irreclaimable mountain, there is but one inhabitant to the square mile, while in the Tahsil of Umritsar the population is 840 to the same area. The province is not, as a whole, thickly populated, resembling in this the Central Provinces and the Berars. The territory drained by the Indus and its tributaries is not half so populous as the valley of the Ganges, though some of the districts near the hills are as fertile.

In the hill tracks, the Hindu religion is that of nearly the whole population, there being few Mahomedans, and scarcely any Sikhs. In the Central and sub-montane region half the population are Mussulman, the Hindus being thirty-six per cent. and the Sikhs twelve. In the eastern plains Hindus again predominate, but the Mussulmans being numerous while the Sikhs only seven per cent. In the western plains and the Saltange tract, the Mussulmans are in a large majority. In the whole of the province, the Mussulmans constitute fifty-one per cent. of the population, the Hindus forty, and the Sikhs seven, omitting fractions. It will thus be seen that the Sikhs who were at one time the ascendant sect, do not form any considerable proportion of the population. In the extreme east some Buddhists are found numbering a little over three thousand. Mr. Ibbitson in his report on the previous Census, described the characteristics of the different sections of the population, and attributed to the Hindu, thrift; to the Sikh, bravery; to the Buddhist, honesty; and to the Mahomedan, pride. In many tracts, the pressure on the soil actually in cultivation is very high, amounting to no less than 967 persons to every square mile of arable land in Kangra. In the Native States there is no such pressure on the soil as that which prevails in thirteen districts in British territory, where the density of the rural population varies from 500 to 616 per square mile. The number of occupied houses has increased 17·8 per cent. during the decade, while the increase of population has been 10·7 per cent. The tendency towards the separation of dwellings was observed ten years ago, and it has increased in the interval. It is more general in the eastern tracts, where land has greatly risen in value, and it becomes an object for every head of a family to secure his own share of the holding. Mr. Maclagan differs from those who believe that the breaking up of holdings implies a tendency to the breaking up of families. The family still retain the common hearth, the removal being from part of one dwelling to the whole of another. The division of families is more frequent in the western Mussulman tracts, because the permission under the Mahomedan law, of marriages within degrees of kindred prohibited amongst the Hindus, renders it necessary to seclude females from male relatives. With respect to the urban population, excepting in those towns which have benefited by railway communication, the rate of increase is slow, and in some towns, notably in Delhi, the birth-rate is exceeded by the death-rate, and the population is declining. The insanitary conditions inseparable from town life, and the diversion of trade from towns not on the railway lines, are the chief cause of the decline in the urban population. On the other hand the measures taken to improve the water-supply and the general sanitary conditions, have begun to show satisfactory results. Much has also been done to remedy the serious evils resulting from the interference with the natural lines of drainage by the construction of irrigation canals. A good deal no doubt still remains to be done in this direction. But on the whole the Punjab is prospering and increasing in population and wealth.

THE Burmese are a more sentimental people than they are usually credited with being, if we may judge by the latest report of the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum, which shows that the most fertile source of mental aberration is grief, under which head is grouped the emotions arising from the loss of property, disappointment in love, domestic trouble, poverty, and the like. Mania and melancholia contributed more than two-thirds of the admissions, and dementia and acquired imbecility about a sixth, and spirit-drinking and the use of opium together about a tenth. The Rangoon authorities are at a loss to know how best to deal with the patients, and the Superintendent of the Rangoon Asylum endeavours to teach them by contrasting the Burman system with those prevailing at Colaba and Dullunda. He asks that all the inmates be given a certain amount of physical work. But the means for this are very scanty, and the Superintendent declares that so long as no steps are taken for providing big worksheds and an ample space of enclosed land for cultivation improvement in the condition of the patients is scarcely to be expected. Unfortunately in the view of the Inspector-General the information given under this heading is too general to be of any value, Burmese lunatics are likely for some time to come to be less employed than those of Calcutta or Bombay. In more respects than one, however, they are worse off than those of other provinces. Additional assistance is wanted to secure the proper supervision of the lunatics. Proposals on the subject have been submitted to Government and that improvement is necessary is demonstrated by the fact that escapes are becoming more numerous, and it has been found possible for one inmate to murder another while two of the watchmen had outraged female patients. Financial exigencies prevent the establishment of a second Burmese Asylum at Mandalay, but no excuse of the kind can possibly be accepted for the non-appointment of an efficient staff at the existing Asylum. The demoralised state of the staff as reported by the Inspector-General is distinctly shocking, and it should not be possible for the outrages, such as were committed by the watchmen ever to occur. The matter was not reported till eighteen hours afterwards, and the watchmen were placed within the criminal enclosure pending the arrival of the police. A third watchman was placed in charge of them, but with his aid, it is fully believed, they succeeded in escaping. He did not give any alarm till they were safely away, and the district was scoured in vain. Ultimately, one man was arrested and charged with his offence, as to the commission of which, we are told, there could be no possible mistake, but he was discharged by order of the court, presumably from want of sufficient evidence. The staff at Colaba is quoted as a criterion for Rangoon, and certainly judging from its excellent management and good results no better could be desired.

THE fire at the Great Western Colliery at Pontypridd seems likely to result in as terrible a death-roll as any within the last twelve months in England. When the fire was discovered five dead miners and a hundred and fifty in a state of exhaustion were recovered, but there were still fifty missing, and doubtless other of those carried up to the pit's mouth would fail to recover. According to this morning's telegram the pit was still in fire yesterday, and no hope of rescuing the missing fifty was entertained. Mines in the South Wales coalfield are abnormally inflammable, and the greatest care in necessary in their working. The casualties within the past few years have been appalling. It was only in 1890 that at the Llanerch colliery in Monmouthshire, nearly two hundred miners were killed by an explosion. Seventy lives were lost in the Mauricewood pit at Penycuick, in Scotland, in 1889, but casualties in that part of Great Britain, like those at Haydock in the South Lancashire and Seaham and Trimdon in the Durham coalfield, though more fatal in their results than recent ones in South Wales, afford no comparison. The nature of the coal and the manner of its working are different, and those accidents are not within the last decade. Improvements in lighting and in ventilation have accomplished for the north country pits what they have not yet been able to achieve in the South Wales coalfield, where pits are more liable to accident than in any other part of Great Britain.

SOMETHING like a deadlock seems imminent at Calcutta between the Municipality and the Tramway Company. The latter have applied for a reduction of the rent paid for the use of the roadways, amounting to Rs. 50,000, which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 12.

A French Squadron, consisting of twelve ironclads and several torpedo boats, has arrived here, and will remain in the harbour.

THE FIRE AT THE PONTYPRIDD MINES.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The fire at the Pontypridd mine is still raging fiercely, and the rescue of the remainder of those who were unable to escape is considered to be hopeless.

CATHOLIC BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

A banquet was given, last night, at the Mansion House, to Archbishop Vaughan and the leading Catholic clergy and laity, including the Duke of Norfolk. The Lord Mayor, who presided, proposed the toast of his Holiness the Pope and her Majesty the Queen.

THE GOVERNOR OF MAURITIUS.

Mr. Jerningham has been appointed Governor of Mauritius in the place of Sir Charles Cameron Lees, who has been transferred to British Guiana.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA.

FLORENCE, APRIL 12.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria to-day received the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who is going to Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has suspended payment. The Australian Deposits of the Bank amount to four millions sterling and the British deposits to one million. Hopes are entertained that the Bank will be re-constructed.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 13.

The Anti-British press in Egypt are exultant over the arrival of the French squadron at Alexandria, which they regard as of the highest political importance.

AMERICA AND THE COREA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.

The United States Government have ordered some men-of-war to the Corea, consequent upon the receipt of an official despatch stating that a rising there against the Whites is threatened.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 13.

The P. and O Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the homeward Indian mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

General Palmer leaves Rangoon on Friday for Allahabad to assume the Command of the Division.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

It is now rumoured at Quetta that the Khan of Khelat will put in an appearance at Bellput on Friday having submitted on every point. The Khelat column will probably be recalled, or will go on to Kelat to guard the Khan's treasure there. For the present it will halt at Mastung. Mr. Hugh Barnes will accompany the column as Political Officer.

REVISED RULES FOR THE N.-W. P. SUBORDINATE COURTS

The revised draft of the new rules regulating the procedure of the subordinate courts in the North-West Provinces has been under the consideration of the judges of the Allahabad High Court during the present week, and rules are now complete. Mr. J. E. Kitts, C.S., who was placed on special duty, in connection with the drafting of the rules, leaves for England on Friday on a long furlough.

SERIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND THE ACHINESE.

News from Penang says that there has been a sharp engagement between the Dutch and Achinese at Tanuang. About one hundred Dutch troops, chiefly Europeans, have been killed or taken prisoners, and the Dutch forces are cut off from communication with their sea base. Three battalions have been pushed forward to assist the troops engaged. The Commander of the Dutch warship was struck by a bullet, which passed through his right temple, but he still lives. The Commander of Fort Serveway was killed. The Achinese lost heavily, and in one stockade sixty-one were found killed.

CHANGES IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Straits intelligence says that Mr. Bonser, Attorney-General, Singapore, has been appointed to act in the room of the late Sir Edward Bovill, Chief Justice, and Mr. Logan, Solicitor-General at Penang, has been appointed Attorney General.

Mr Maxwell, Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, goes on leave this month, and Mr. Talbot acts for him.

A large number of changes are taking place in the Commission. The following movements of Deputy Commissioners will be published shortly :—Mr. Eales, Magwe to Amherst, *vice* Captain Pritchard, who relieves Mr. Houghton, going on leave ; Captain Perkins to take charge of Lower Chindwin ; Mr. Wilson from Shwegyin, to Kyankpyu ; Mr. Leeds from Kyankpyu, to Shwegyin ; and Mr. Thirkell White from the Secretariat to be Commissioner of Pegu. Mr. Macrae reverts to the Deputy Commissionership of Hanthawaddy and Captain Browning from Hanthawaddy to Magwe.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE RANGOON HARBOUR

The Bishop of Rangoon has addressed the Chief Commissioner on the subject of Sunday labour in the Rangoon harbour. Hitherto, he says, no restriction has been put upon Sunday work on vessels leaving the port. He submits that some such regulation should be applied as is in force in Calcutta, Hongkong, or Singapore.

THE KASHMIR MURDER CASE.

The Sawai Singh murder case was resumed on Wednesday. The prosecution proved the confessions of the accused, which were duly made before the Magistrates of the Sialkote district, in August and September last. The Magistrates were called and stated that the confessions were regularly and voluntarily made, and that the statement of Kanung Davee Ditta, brother of the approver Nand Lal, also taken at the same time, on solemn affirmation, led to an immediate search into Mutra Dass Patwari's house, and the discovery of the possession of the document referring ambiguously to the murder with his widow. Davee Ditta is connected by marriage with Neel Kanth of Jammu, where a gang was put up to search for the document. The confessions generally tally but that of Kala Singh differs in some particulars. He says others, besides a Sikh gang were at Minder, armed with guns. Evidence was given as Shah Mahomed's means suddenly improving about the time of the murder, and his having redeemed his land from a mortgage of Rs. 200. The Government Advocate informed the court that it was Shah Mahomed's confession that led to the search of Mutra Dass's house. Evidence identifying the sword and spear-head found on the scene of the murder was given, and Sawal Singh's carriage was also produced and identified. It was a low built one, and would permit of an attack being made, as described by Boota Singh, an approver, on Tuesday.

RE-ORGANISING THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The question of reorganizing the Educational Department in India is now under consideration before the Government of India.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The report of the Bombay Government on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is now before the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Commissioners the tramway question will be discussed. An alarming prospect is before the owners of carriages if the running cars were discontinued. Neither the Corporation nor the Company have the power to remove the rails, and as neither will incur the expense of repairing the tracts, in a little while the rails will be several inches above ground.

[Delayed in transmission.]

THE MURDER OF MR. COCKBURN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Further details of the murder of Mr. Cockburn show that the chowkidar who was supposed to guard the bungalow was asleep and must have been killed ere he awoke. Mr. Cockburn apparently came out to see what the noise was, and realizing what happened evidently tried to rush back into his room, but was killed on the door-step. The head was nearly severed from the body. The dacoits ransacked the bungalow, looting fifteen hundred rupees from the safe, and decamped.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROVINCIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

At yesterday's Legislative Council the first of the Provincial Financial Statements was presented. An opportunity was taken by one non-official member to ascertain the reason of the delay of the report by Mr. Cousens on the sanitation of Madras as due to that expert being ill. Another Native member congratulated the Government of Madras on its able administration, but regretted that their hands were so much tied in financial matters. H. E. the Governor made a statement in regard to the enlarged Legislative Council. He said that the number of the non-official members is fixed at eleven, of which, seven are to be elected by election, by the Senate, the Madras Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mofussil Municipalities of the North and South, also District Boards of the North and South will send representatives, H. E. the Governor retaining the power to nominate four other non-official members.

His Excellency started for the hills last evening.

KACHIN RISING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

The Officer Commanding at Sima telegraphed on the 12th instant that nothing has been seen or heard of any hostile gathering since the attack on Nkrang. On the 10th a small column of 100 men despatched from Fort White on 26th March to punish the Tlang Tlang Chins for harbouring the rebel Lalwe, has returned to Haka, having successfully achieved its object. The Tlang Tlang Chief paid the fine imposed on them in full, and accompanied the column to Haka, and readily complied with the demands for coolie labour. More than one thousand and sixty guns have been taken from the Chins, and the people are so thoroughly beaten that they had only to be visited to give up their guns. The Chies of the Kanhows has promised to surrender all gunf of his outlying villages.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 12.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 12.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, AARIL 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet arrived here yesterday morning.

The Italian steamer Dominico Balduino, which left Bombay on the 6th instant, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS.

After completing his tour in Junagadh, his Excellency the Governor arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Porebunder, by the Clive and landed at the Apollo Bunder. The steamer conveying Lord Harris and Staff, which left Porebunder, on Wednesday morning, was expected to arrive in our harbour at one o'clock, but put into harbour about eleven. At 10 o'clock, the steamer was signalled and about an hour later, she anchored off the Apollo Bunder. Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine and Captain Fowle, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, embarked on a Government steam-launch, and proceeded on board the Clive to receive his Excellency, who landed at the Bunder, at 12 o'clock. Mr. R. H. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Commander Black were present at the Bunder to meet H. E. Lord Harris, who walked to the Yacht Club. The Governor and suite drove to the Victoria Terminus to proceed to Mahableshwar. Mr. W. S. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., and Dr. Martin, Medical Adviser, also accompanied Lord Harris to Mahableshwar. Lord Harris was met at the station, by Lord Castlemain, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, Acting Income-tax Collector, and Mr. N. M. Wadia. After shaking hands with those present H. E. Lord Harris entered his special saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station exactly at two o'clock (Bombay time) and proceeded to Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar. The usual salute announcing the arrival and departure of H. E. Lord Harris was fired from the saluting battery.

Surgeon-Captain Jackson is to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. C. Davidson, on privilege leave.

At the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey and a common jury, James Alexander Murray, the manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, was charged with having cheated Narayen Abba Subia and C. Raghunath Chetty of Rs. 1,500 each, which were deposited by them with the accused as security on their being appointed superintendents of branches of the Institute at Madras and Tanjore. The prisoner set forth the Institute as being connected with a large institute in England which was supported by Government grants, had a large reserve fund, a capital account, and a banking account with the Agra Bank. The trial will be continued to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Railway reported to the Madras Government that the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities were unable to arrange through-rates between the broad and narrow gauge systems, *via* Bezwada, until they knew what arrangements were to be made for the transhipment of passengers and goods, and when the Kistna Bridge was to be opened for passengers and goods traffic. The Government has replied that the transhipment of goods will be temporarily effected in Bezwada for the present, and that the Kistna Bridge will be inspected and passed for traffic on or before the 1st proximo.

Major Fukushima, till lately Japanese Military Attache at Berlin, who left that city about a year ago on a ride through Russia to the East Coast of Asia, arrived safely at Valadivostock on the 10th ultimo. It will be remembered that there is said to be some connection between this ride and the Major's chance of winning the hand of a fair German lady.

Dr. Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has in hand a scheme for the complete re-organization of the subordinate branch of his department, as some persons of the latter faction had been instrumental in the destruction of the records. The matter is still under police investigation.

An amusing story is at present being circulated in a certain Municipality of Lower Bengal to the effect that some fishes which were recently taken from a public tank, and which, in conformity with the Municipal bye-laws, should have been sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Municipal revenues, were eaten by some of the Commissioners, free of costs, the fish having been presented to them by a Municipal subordinate. This fact coming to the knowledge of a Commissioner who had apparently been overlooked, he addressed the Chairman on the illegality of the procedure followed by the subordinate, when it transpired that the Chairman himself had received and partaken of the Municipal fish. The matter has created considerable discussion and is not settled yet ; but it may end in those Commissioners, who received and partook of the fish, having to pay for their dish.

It is reported from Pondicherry that Monsieur Clement Thomas, the Governor of French India, whose transfer in May in a like capacity to Reunion was gazetted, has received intimation by telegram that the change in his appointment will not be made till October next. The reason for this altered arrangement is not known at present, but it is conjectured that the disturbed state of politics and the expected dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have led to the present decision of Government. In Pondicherry, however, it is believed that the cause of the postponement is rather due to the troubled condition of the colonial finances ; and that Monsieur Thomas, understanding the situation so well, has been detained in India to aid in arranging the budget for 1894, which bids fair to be a very perplexing one.

The fact that the Amir has made no mention, in his letters to the Government of India, of Russian encroachment in Wakhan, writes the frontier paper, by no means proves that such encroachment has not, as reported by our own correspondent, actually taken place. Wakhan is adjacent to Chitral, and from the latter place news naturally travels much faster along our lines of communication to India, than by the devious and dilatory Badakshan-Kabul route. According to trans-frontier correspondents the new Mehtar of Chitral has applied to the Government of India for a garrison of British and Indian troops, as his low finances prevent him from maintaining an army strong enough to safeguard his country. The same correspondents state that the new Mehtar is very popular with the merchants, because he has removed the embargo on their trade to Chitral, and has undertaken to pay the debts owing to them from the Chitral State by instalments. Hostilities in Bajaur have ceased during the fast of Ramzan ; but Umra Khan has employed the time in entrenching himself at Khan, whence he intends to attack and overthrow Malik Fam Jan, who is still in possession of the Bajaur strongholds captured from Umra Khan's men. The ex-Khan of Dir is now in Swat endeavouring to collect a force against Umra Khan. The third member of the triple alliance against Umra Khan has disbanded his force, ostensibly on the ground of expense ; but it is suspected that he has secretly come to terms again with Umra Khan, although he is too afraid of the Amir to do so openly.

The Commission appointed seven years ago to examine the various plans for draining the Zuider Zee having reported, the Dutch Government has ordered a delegation of the Chambers and engineering experts, under the presidency of M. Lely, the Minister of Water-ways and Commerce, to pronounce upon the scheme selected. In general terms, it has been recommended to dyke in the mouth of the Zuider Zee by a wall eighteen miles long, and then to pump out the imprisoned waters, with the exception of an area in the centre, which, by the inflow of the Ysel and other streams, is to form a fresh-water lake, the overflow of the sheet being regulated by sluices. From this lake there are to be a series of canals to the towns, which by the draining of the Zuider Zee will be stranded and two great channels to connect it with the open sea. But as neither of these utilize either the North Holland or the North Sea Canals, it seems to us that there is an immense waste of existing works. About five hundred thousand acres of good land are expected to be reclaimed in about twenty-four years, at a cost of not less than £16,000,000.

Many in India must be well-acquainted with Mr. Richard Caton Woodville, the talented artist on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*, who accompanied the Duke of Clarence on a tour in India in 1889. His wife has just secured a divorce on the ground of his desertion and cruelty. He left her to proceed to India, but never rejoined her, and evidence was given that he has since been living on the Continent with another lady.

The Lyceum Company, by command of the Queen, gave a performance of Becket at Windsor Castle, the other Saturday evening, in the presence of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Empress Frederick, and many others of the Royal Family, and a few favoured guests, and upwards of a hundred of the Queen's household servants. The scene was remarkably brilliant ; everything was an exact representation in a miniature form of the Lyceum performance. Lord and Lady Tennyson were present. The Queen expressed to Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry the pleasure she had experienced. It cost £1,000 to produce the play.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood, of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who was mauled by a panther, the other day, is practically convalescent. Some ugly scars on the face, however, will always bear evidence to the perilousness of the adventure.

In connection with the loss of the Roumania, *Truth* mentions a curious case of service eccentricity. Captain Hamilton, being home on furlough, applied to Government for an allowance for the loss of his uniform in the wreck, but was refused. Lieutenant Rooke, his fellow-sufferer, made a similar application which was granted, as he was home on sick leave.

Mr. Wright, Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, and Mr. Holderness, Financial Secretary to Government, have been at Cawnpore in consultation with Mr. Bird, the Collector, and representatives of the various conflicting interests of the town, with a view to arriving at some settlement of the vexed octroi question. It is believed, however, that no satisfactory conclusion has been come to. This being so, Government can fairly take the attitude that, so long as the people who object to octroi cannot agree in the choice of a suitable substitute, the tax must go on. It must be very discouraging to Mr. Wishart, the Secretary of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, who has laboured so hard to secure some alternative scheme, that his efforts should thus be threatened with barren results. If we lived in less enlightened times the remedy would be a very simple one ; we should suggest abolishing the Cawnpore Municipality. Mr. Bird, the Collector, enjoys the confidence of all classes in Cawnpore and if he were left a free hand, he would, no doubt, very soon hit on a plan that would suit everybody. But his official action is unfortunately hampered by the exceedingly troublesome nature of the team which he has to drive. Where you have a Municipality which by no means represents the wealth and intelligence of the town, and in which the irresponsible and mischievous pleader element predominates, good government does not get a chance. Perhaps, better times may be in store for this unfortunate city ; meantime we do not envy Mr. Bird his task.

Much anxiety prevails as to the decision of the Calcutta Tramway Company, latest inquiries having elicited nothing definite. Meanwhile the *tica-ghari* owners have memorialised the Corporation guaranteeing, in the event of the tramway lines being removed, to place five thousand *gharis* at the disposal of the public, thereby giving an income of one lakh to the Corporation in licenses, against Rs. 50,000 at present paid as rental by the Tramway Company.

M. Mayn, of Moscow, has been shot with a revolver by a lunatic. He died after some days' suffering. The act was at first attributed to Nihilists. The victim was a citizen of great public spirit and energy, and in high favour with the Czar.

Professor Simmands, of Hamburg, has shown by experiments that flies can infect eatables, and especially sauces, with cholera germs. It is, in his opinion, necessary to keep flies away from alimentary liquids, and also anything from which they might derive the infection.

Dr. Forstemann, in a recent number of *Globus*, shows that the ancient Mayas of Yucatan calculated time with great accuracy. They had fixed the mean revolution of the planet Venus at five-hundred and eighty-four days, the revolution of Mercury at one hundred and fifteen days, and probably that of Mars at seven hundred and eighty days. Their lunar month consisted of 29·520 days, which is only about five minutes too little.

Owners of property in Alexandria are becoming alarmed at the rapid progress of the settlement at Port Said. Scarcely more than thirty years have elapsed since the foundations of the town were reclaimed from the Mediterranean by the dredgers of the Suez Canal Company, and a quarter of a century ago Port Said was still a mere congeries of huts inhabited by labourers employed in the construction of the Canal, and by the swarm of Levantines who attached themselves like camp followers to the great army of workers. With the opening of the Canal the prosperity of the settlement was assured, and at the close of the first four years the population was returned at over ten thousand. Since then the increase has been startlingly rapid, and the present population is estimated at about forty thousand. Custom House receipts have nearly doubled during the past ten years, while the imports of coal have increased from about six hundred thousand to over one million tons. This progress, it must be remembered, has been achieved in face of the most determined efforts on the part of the Egyptian Government to divert trade to Alexandria, and despite the peculiarly disadvantageous position of the junior port in being cut off from railway communication with the mainland. In view of the enormous strides that have been made in the immediate past, it may be expected that the opening of a railway and a fresh water canal in the near future will raise Port Said to first-class rank among the ports of the Mediterranean.

A terrible instance of religious fanaticism has just been recorded in a place called Latrig, in the Government of Saratoff, Russia. The crime was committed by an anabaptist from a neighbouring village, who came to Latrig in order to induce the villagers to join his sect. In the course of a sermon, preached on this occasion in a peasant's cottage, the propagandist became so excited with religious ecstasy that, towards the close of his address, he assured his hearers "God had given him so much power through the Holy Ghost that he could even raise the dead." In order to make good his pretentions, he forthwith ran to the bed of the daughter of the house and smothered her before her terrified mother could interfere. All those present were paralysed with horror at this insane act. The fanatic taking no notice of any one, then turned to the dead girl with the words "Maid, in the name of God, I say unto thee, arise." Of course, the girl did not move. The fanatic then proceeded to breathe into her mouth and nostrils after the manner of the prophet, at the same time telling his victim "to come to life," but the girl remained immovable. The lamentations and imprecations of the unfortunate mother followed this act of the religious enthusiast, who was immediately sent to prison by the village authorities.

Madrid is, for a capital, just now in curious straits. The *St. James's Gazette* says :—No city has yet had the same experience. London has been for a day without coal. Paris has been for a week without cabs. Florence has been for twenty-four hours without gas. Once, indeed, Vienna was almost without water. Madrid is now without matches. This is how it has come about. In Spain, as in France, there is a Government monopoly of matches. The Government makes them and sells them, and they are very dear and very bad. Of course, the Government has not a factory ; if it had the matches would be better. But it farms its rights and grants a concession to one firm that supplies all Spain. This firm has got into some difficulties with its employes. Production stopped, consumption continued, till, the other day, Madrid found itself without a match. And the Madrid folk are a very match-consuming people. They are always smoking and, as a race, they keep late hours. The question at first was viewed as a joke But soon it got a little more serious—so much so that it is solemnly proposed to go back to the primeval flint and steel, or the less reliable tinder-box.

"Simple-minded and rather foolish people" is the description applied by Mr. Justice Wills to the victims of David Jones Morgan, a rascal who has been convicted at Liverpool Assizes of a series of mean and heartless frauds ; but, unfortunately, the supply of such people appears to be inexhaustible. The device of Mr. Morgan was not only very shallow, but very stale. It consisted simply in advertising for a clerk, and informing each applicant that he would be required to make "a deposit." One of his victims did, it appeared, ask why a deposit was required. The answer was that Mr. Morgan desired to make sure that his new clerk would turn up at the appointed time. He was "sick," he said, of the bad faith of clerks. This was the more strange because the situation, as described, was a particularly eligible, not to say a tempting, one. The explanation seems, however, to have satisfied the applicant, though he was rather staggered at being asked for 5*l.* Mr. Morgan then said : "Well, 2*l.* or 3*l.* I'm not particular." This ought to have opened his visitor's eyes ; but clearly it did not, for he handed over his available cash to the amount of ten shillings. In another instance Mr. Morgan asked for 10*l.*, talking largely about wanting a traveller who would "turn over" about 200*l.* or 300*l.* a week. The dupe in this case sent 5*l.* in a registered letter. Need we say that Mr. Morgan had no business, and therefore wanted no clerk ? He has been sent to prison for twelve months with hard labour.

Mr. Chevalier has written for the April number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* an article on costers and music-halls, in the course of which he gives some autobiographical details. The author of "The Coster's Serenade" has had a varied career. He first "trod the stage" when six years old, "dodged about" afterwards for years at local entertainments, and was regularly enrolled in the theatrical profession at fifteen. He is now thirty-one. "I combined," he says, "for some years the schoolmaster with the actor ; I used to take a French class for my father if he had more than he could manage by himself. I was even undermaster in a school for some time, when about fourteen years of age, and how in the world I got through it I don't know now ; all I remember is that I loathed it. To my fourteen or fifteen years' training, however, on the regular stage I attribute all the success I have gained. I began at the Prince of Wales', with the Brancrofts ; was in the original cast of 'The Magistrate ;' then with the Kendals for awhile. I played at Terry's Theatre in 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' with Willie Edouin at the Strand, and I have filled Arthur Roberts' place in his absence—that was about three years ago ; I was also in the original cast of 'Dr. Bill.'"

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla Dharamsi, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, A. Dominick D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, W. R. Hamilton, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Karsandas Chubildas, Kharshedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Luchmon Singh, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Cullandass, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

QUEEN'S ROAD SEWAGE AND THE SHONE SYSTEM.

The President had given notice of his intention to move "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out experiments on the sewage in the Queen's Road and Churney Road sewers to ascertain whether the silt in these sewers is likely to cause any obstruction when put into the cast-iron pipes of the Shone system." But it was decided at the last meeting that the President should not move the proposition ; the consideration of it was postponed to enable some other member to take up and move it.

Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey took up the proposition and moved it at the meeting yesterday. In moving the proposition Mr. Dhurumsey said that the Corporation on the 9th ultimo had sanctioned the introduction of the Shone system, at a cost of about seven lakhs of rupees in the Colaba district. It would be remembered that the Commissioner himself had first his doubts as to the success of the Shone system, because what was deemed a success in Europe and other places was not expected to bring about a similar result in Bombay, having regard to the fact that the sewage of this city was quite different in its character from that of the cities of European countries, but he (the Commissioner) changed his opinion after the report made by Mr. Doig on the new system of drainage as worked in Rangoon. Even, if the system was calculated to prove a success in the Colaba district, which was not much populated, there being about seventeen or eighteen thousand people residing in the district, according to the latest census, it should not be taken for granted that the same system would be successful in respect of the Churney Road and Queen's Road sewers, which were often filled with filth and silts which had to be scraped and removed with great difficulty. It was, therefore, very reasonable that while they were introducing the Shone system in the Colaba district, they should have experiments made with the kind of sewerage they would have to deal with at the Queen's Road and the Churney Road. When the Shone system was first introduced into Rangoon, blocks were found to have taken place on different occasions, causing a deal of inconvenience to the inhabitants there. It was also found that the ejectors of the flushing tanks were not sufficient to deal with the sewage, and the sewers had therefore to be flushed in some places about eight times a day. It must be remembered that the sewage of Bombay was worse than that of Rangoon, and it was, therefore, advisable that the Corporation should try this experiment with the worst kind of sewers in Bombay in order to see whether or not the system would work as successfully as it was intended to do. He proposed to add to the resolution the permission of the Corporation, that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for the experiments.

Dr. Katrak, in seconding the resolution, remarked that it was never intended by the Corporation, when they sanctioned the Shone system to drain the Colaba district, that it would be extended to the whole of Bombay.

Mr. Carroll enquired of the Municipal Commissioner whether he considered that such experiments could or could not be carried out effectively. Mr. Carroll was not disposed to vote against the proposition, because if anything happened hereafter as regards the Shone system, the members who opposed a preliminary trial would be accused of want of judgment. Mr. Shone and those engineers, who were joined with him, must have tried all sorts of experiments with regard to silts, and they must certainly know more about it than what they would be able to ascertain by a partial experiment proposed to be made by Mr. Dhurumsey. There appeared to be a little misapprehension on the part of the Corporation that because the system was proposed to be introduced in Colaba, therefore, it was to be extended to the other parts of the city. They were to be guided in future by the working of the system in Colaba, and were perfectly free to extend it or not in the whole city.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that after having heard the previous speakers he came to the conclusion that there was less risk in voting against the proposition than in voting for it. It appeared to him that they had better wait and watch the result of the system already sanctioned by the Corporation for the Colaba district before they embarked upon that small experiment. The time, he submitted, had not arrived to try the experiments proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the consideration of the suggestion contained in the proposition be postponed for the present.

Principal Oxenham seconded the amendment, and in doing so, he said that if the Shone system in being tried at Colaba proved a failure, then all the money spent after making experiments in any other part of the town would be lost.

Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya said that before the Corporation carried on experiments at Colaba to try the Shone system, at a cost of seven lakhs of rupees, they had better proceed with the experiments as proposed by Mr. Dhurumsey which would cost them comparatively a trifling amount and which would enable them to see if the system was one which could be introduced safely into the district at such a heavy cost to the Municipality.

Dr Bhalchandra remarked that the Corporation had already sanctioned the drainage of Colaba on the Shone system and under the circumstances he thought that Mr. Mehta's amendment was the best proposal.

Mr. Selim Solomon desired to have the opinion of the Commissioner on the subject.

Mr Setalvad was is in favour of the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he could not inform the Corporation without consulting his professional advisers whether the experiments suggested by Mr. Dhurumsey were practicable or otherwise. The Corporation might accept the proposition, and leave it to him to report subsequently, whether it was or it was not practicable. He felt confident that the Shone system at Colaba would prove to be a success. He denied that the sewerage of Bombay was worse than that of Rangoon. Mr. Acworth admitted that it was a fact that in the early stage of the introduction of the system in Rangoon it did not work so effectively as it did at a subsequent stage, when all the difficulties had been got over, for all he knew the experiments proposed to be tried by Mr. Dhurumsey would not do any harm, but on the contrary they would be productive of good results.

Dr. Viegas did not think that the experiments would prove of any utility.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that if Mr. Shone, the patentee, who understood the merits and defects of the system of drainage, was consulted in connection with the proposed experiments, it would be advantageous to them.

After some further discussion the amendment was put to the vote, but was declared lost as twelve members voted for it and twelve against it, the President giving his casting vote against the amendment.

The original motion was then put to the meeting. Fourteen members voted in favour of it and a like number voted against it, the President had again to give his casting vote which he gave in favour of the motion which was declared to have been passed.

Dr. Viegas demanded a poll which was granted. The result of the poll was that fourteen votes were recorded for and fifteen against it. The President thereupon declared that the motion was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 11, was 511, giving a death-rate of 30·37 per annum per thousand as against 34·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·12 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 129 died from fevers ; 11, small-pox ; 9, measles ; 60, phthisis ; 2, cholera ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 103, affections of the respiratory organs ; 21, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 32, still born ; 44, old age and debility ; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 27 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu, of other caste, 231 ; Hindu, outcaste, 46 ; Mussalman, 130 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christain, 14 ; Eurasian, 4 ; and Negro African, 2. The total number of births was 235 as against 260 the corresponding period of last year, and 240 the average over the past five years.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE GIR, APRIL 9.

On Friday Lord Castlemaine, Captain Ashby, Dr. Martin, and Captain Poore started about one o'clock for a ride of fifteen miles to work up a lion that was said to be lying down outside a cave on the side of a hill. On reaching Kokra, however, they were met by the shikaries who brought the welcome news that lions had also been marked down near Serwan, about five miles further on. On arriving there it was found that the lions were lying down in some thick jungle near the dry bed of the river. So after drawing lots for places, it was decided to walk them up. After forming line the party walked as quietly as possible through the jungle, until Dr. Martin saw the head of a lioness pearing out from under a large corinda bush. He fired, dropping her, when a lion sprang out through the bush, as if with the intention of charging. A couple of shots, however, turned him, apparently hard hit, and he galloped off through the jungle. Two half grown cubs at the same time bolted on the right, one of them, being evidently hit, was followed up by Lord Castlemaine and Captain Ashby, and speedily killed. A long time was spent endeavouring to follow up the lion, but nothing more could be made of him, and after the time wasted in following him up it was too late to think of the guns going on to the original rendezvous.

For the last day's shoot, the shikaries were on their mettle, and early in the morning we heard that they were on the tracks of a well-known depredator. This lion was said to be absolutely fearless of the cattle watchers, and would lift cattle or sheep at any time of the day or night, in spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of their proprietors : in fact, only a very short time before he had jumped into one of the zaribas and carried off an unfortunate child who was lying asleep. About eleven o'clock his Excellency, Colonel Hancock, and the rest of the party started out for the scene of action ; after riding about seven miles they were shewn a hill on the side of which the lion had been marked down asleep under a tree. Here they left their horses and proceeded round the base of the hill to the opposite side on foot. There was a small depression in the line of hill from which a broad nullah descended, and up this nullah they were cautiously conducted. Colonel Hancock then took his Excellency on and posted him on the crest of the hill, himself occupying another tree, forty or fifty yards off. The rest of the guns were posted in a semi-circle across the nullah, about 100 yards from the summit. A long wait under a particularly hot sun followed before the first shot of the beaters was heard from the opposite side of the hill, almost immediately after which his Excellency saw the lion coming up the face of the hill towards him. As he reached the summit the Governor had a fair view of him and fired hitting him immediately behind the shoulder. He turned directly towards the line of beaters, and standing on the sky line with head erect and tail straightened out afforded a grand sight. Another well directed shot from his Excellency's rifle dropped him almost in his track, stone dead. The lion was said to be one of the finest specimens that has been shot in the Gir for several years, and on Captain Ashby's authority was fully as big as the majority of African lions.

On Sunday afternoon the Governor and party left for Malia, staying the night at Colonel Hancock's Camp, and proceeded by special train to Junagad the next morning.

JUNAGAD, APRIL 10.

A little more than twenty-four hours is not much time to pay a State visit, to open a Leper Asylum, to inspect the Junagad Imperial Lancers, to attend a banquet, to witness a firework display, to climb Girnar hill, and visit all the other objects of interest in the city ; but this is nevertheless his Excellency's record during his brief sojourn in the capital of the Nawab Saheb's territory. Under the usual salute of guns his Excellency arrived here about ten o'clock this morning, being accompanied from Malia station by Mr. Mackay, Superintendent of the Kattyawar Agency Police, and Mr. Haridas Veharidas, the Dewan, and from Shahapur station by Sir Charles Ollivant, Political Agent of Kattyawar. The Nawab Saheb, with his uncle Vazier Bahuddinbhai and Sahebzada Edalkhanji attended at the station to receive his distinguished guest, and there were also present, amongst others, Captain Cates, Travelling Companion to the Nawab Saheb; Captain Lyde, Assistant Political Officer, Sorath Prant ; Captain Forbes, Inspecting Officer, Kattywar Imperial Service Troops ; Mr. Beaman, Judicial Assistant ; Mr. Templer ; Sirdar Rao Bahadur Becherdas Veharidas ; Mr. Gopaldas Veharidas ; Dr. Tribhowandas ; Mr. Desai Moolchund ; Mr. Mansukram Surajram Tripattee ; Mr. Chugunlal H. Pandya ; Mr Chimanrai, and Mr. Ladabhoy. After

of my uncle, Vazir Bahauddinbhai, has been directed to contribute materially towards the accomplishment of the same end. Junagadh is a peculiarly appropriate scene for a good work of this kind. Not far from this spot is the shrine of Datar, a place frequented by lepers in the belief that its sacredness will afford them some relief from their affliction, and, as it is desired that the lepers of all Kathiawar should benefit by the institution far as the accommodation therein would permit, this will ensure for it a widespread popularity. It gives me great pleasure to inform your Excellency that Vazir Bahauddinbhai presents, this building to the State for the comfort of those who suffer from the blighting affliction of leprosy. I may here be permitted to refer to one or two of the many acts of benevolence done by my kinsman, Bahauddinbhai, for the benefit of this State through other channels. The Mahomedan community of Junagadh are indebted to him for that magnificent and spacious institution of the Mahabat Madressa which he has provided for the education and advancement of a community in which your Excellency's public utterances have shown that you take a deep interest. To him, too, we owe the construction of steps of granite stone on that part of the road to the top of the Datar hill, which is very steep—a work which will best be appreciated by the countless pilgrims who wend their way up those sacred heights. I need scarcely say what pleasure it would have been to my deeply regretted brother, had he been spared to take part in to-day's ceremony, for I know that he took a deep interest in the project. His late Royal Highness, in laying the foundation stones of the building, spoke of the pleasure that it would give to his illustrious father—whose sympathy for the lepers of the Empire has been most marked—to learn what was being done in the same charitable cause in this remote part of India. I trust, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to communicate to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the fact that the benevolent enterprise commenced in the presence of the late lamented Prince has been brought to a termination by your Excellency's kind help to-day. I have now to ask your Excellency to be pleased to declare the Albert Victor Asylum for the Lepers of Kathiawar to be open, and to join me and my people on the heartfelt prayer that the Almighty may in this building mercifully relieve the sufferings of those who come here for comfort and cure. (Applause.)

His Excellency then proceeded to the main entrance of the Asylum, and, having opened the doors with a silver key, formally declared the building open. After a thorough inspection of the new building, the Governor returned to the *shamiana* and addresed the assembly in the following terms :—

Your Highness, Sir Charles Ollivant, and Gentlemen,—The kindness your Highness has shown me upon this my visit to Junagadh is I feel intensified by the fact of your having given me an opportunity of taking part in the ceremony to-day of opening the Junagadh Leper Asylum. It will be a pleasant thought to me in the future to know that I had a hand, however slight it may be, in the opening of this beneficent work, which is due to the munificence of your relative, Vazir Bahauddinbhai. The mournful events which have occurred between the laying of the foundation stone and the opening of the Asylum, and to which your Highness has very touchingly alluded in the address, which was read by Mr. Haridas, do undoubtedly tinge the ceremony to-day with a feeling of some sadness, but I am sure, and I feel quite certain your Highness will agree with me, that the greatest gratification that could have been given to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and to his Highness the late Nawab Saheb of Junagadh would have been the knowledge, not that they themselves had been connected with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, but the knowledge that this building—which we trust will be a source of great comfort—which will indeed be an asylum and a home for those unfortunate persons who are to be its tenants, is an accomplished fact. As your Highness has said, a keener interest has of late years been taken in the greater comfort of lepers and in the provision for them of asylums and in the consideration of what would be the most humane way of treating them and at the same time the recognition in that treatment of the necessity for the protection of those who are more fortunately situated in not being afflicted with the disease. It is very possible that that keener interest has been largely due to the great sympathy shown to those unfortunate people by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. But it is known to all in Kathiawar, if it is not so well-known beyond that province, that you have not been suddenly aroused to take an interest in and show a sympathy with those poor people, because for more than forty years past certain Chiefs in Kathiawar have made provision for the care and comfort of a more limited number, it is true than this fine building will hold, but still for a considerable number of lepers. That asylum has been at Rajkote, but now I understand that with that munificence which characterises your Highness' Government you have consented to take over the lepers from the Rajkote asylum and admit them here free of all cost to other States whose subjects they may be. I understand that this building is expected to give accommodation to from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty inmates, and although the number of lepers in Katiahwar, judging by the census return, is unfortunately considerably in excess of the number for whom provision is made in this building, still from your knowledge of the fancies and feelings of these afflicted ones, and from your knowledge of their preference not to remain always in the same place, but for a somewhat nomadic life, you believe the asylum is calculated to give shelter to the majority of the lepers in Kathiawar who really need such shelter. Therefore, I say, the Chiefs of Kathiawar have not been suddenly aroused to take an interest in the comfort of their afflicted brethren, but that they have been for more than forty years doing what they could to find shelter for them. Now, by the charitable generosity of your relative, Vazir Bahauddinbhai a still larger provision is to be made, and however earnest and sincere our congratulations to him may be for his generosity, notwithstanding the sincerity which marks our appreciation of his charitable intentions, I am sure that the gratitude and thanks which will be poured out to him for his kindly act, from the thankful hearts of those who will occupy this building, will be far in excess and far more valuable to him than any words from me or any expressions of those friends who immediately surround him. I trust that this building will be even something more than an asylum and a rest-house for those who are afflicted with this fell disease. I trust it may also be an example to other wealthy persons in India to do as Vazir Bahanddinbhai has done, and that out of their wealth they will make provision for the comfortable lodging of such as may care to come within the walls of similar buildings. Your Highness has alluded to the fact that the citizens of Bombay have done something in the same direction, and I think they may all be proud of the public spirited way in which they came forward some three years ago, and in a very short space of time collected enough money to immediately start an asylum upon exceedingly practical principles, and which has been fully occupied, I believe, ever since. It is true that we have not utilised all our resources in the City of Bombay. A most munificent sum was presented for the purpose of a Leper Asylum by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, and that sum has not as yet been used, but I do not think the delay that has occurred in the utilis tion of that large sum of money is to be altogether regretted or to be regarded as a mere waste of time. We are aware that the report of the Commission, which was appointed to inquire into the causes and origin of leprosy, is likely to place its report in the hands of the public shortly. That report is being looked forward to with considerable interest, and we naturally hope that it may point to the origin and causes of the disease; but even if this is not altogether possible, and even if the causes remain so obscure or mysterious that the Commission has not been able to attribute them to anything distinctly definite, still we may expect to receive some valuable advice as to the most humane way of making provision for lepers and for their treatment in asylums, with consideration not only for the lepers themselves but also of the surrounding public who may be brought into contact with them. You, gentlemen, in this country, have been for so many centuries accustomed to seeing some of your unfortunate brethren afflicted with this disease, that you naturally regard it with far more leniency from a medical point of view than do we from Western countries, who have had less experience of it. Possibly, the tendency in the European mind is to treat lepers as regards segregation with greater stringency than is in the inclination of the mind of an Eastern people, but we think that is very probably the case I can assure you that I fully sympathise with the truly charitable view which you, gentlemen, in India take, namely, that you prefer not, if it can possibly be helped, to resort to segregation because of your anxiety not to hurt the feelings of the lepers themselves. There are two entirely different views to take of it. There is the purely medical point of view, that is, the necessity of protecting the people from contact with those who are affected with the disease and there is also the sentimental feeling to which I have just alluded, and I should be glad if I could induce you, Nawab Saheb, to understand that whilst we from the West may think it a duty to mankind to take care that the healthy do not contract a disease so terrible as this, and that by all measures which may be legitimately resorted to, at the same time it is perfectly possible for us to respect and understand the feelings which animate you in your sympathy for the sufferers themselves. I sincerely trust that we may receive some sound useful advice from the report of the Commission, which may enable us to treat these poor people where they are to be found in large centres and where there presence may be dangerous to the health of the community in some practical and at the same time sympathetic way. Nawab Saheb, I feel sure that when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales hears of the completion of this building, which was instituted by his eldest son now no more, he will be indeed gratified, not only that the building of which the first stone was laid by his son has been completed, but that the building which has now been completed will add to the comfort and happiness of those stricken people in whom he has shown such a large hearted interest and sympathy. I feel sure that far though the distance be his interest in this building and his gratitude to you to whom it is due and to your Highness' State, who look forward to assist these people so largely, will not be wanting. It is I think unnecessary for me to detain you, gentlemen, at any greater length. You have seen the building for yourselves, and you can recognise what an additional ornament it is to a city which seems to me to possess many handsome buildings, but the great ornament which it possesses is not so much its outward architectural grace as that sentiment which is enshrined within it—the kindness of thought and the true charity of its founder, the Vazir Bahauddinbhai. (Loud Applause.)

While his Excellency was speaking seventy-two lepers, forty-six of them being from Rajkote, and several of them in a very advanced stage of the terrible disease, were admitted into the Asylum.

On the conclusion of the opening ceremony the Governor drove to the Lancer lines, and inspected the Junagadh Imperial Service Lancers. His Excellency was received by Captain A. W. Forbes, the Inspecting Officer, the troop being drawn up in open order. The men then passed the Governor at a walk, then at a trot, and next at a gallop, and subsequently went through the Lance exercise at a gallop. Before leaving his Excellency passed down the ranks, and appeared well satisfied with the appearance of the men.

The brief inspection of the Lancers being over, his Excellency visited the Motibag, the Sardarbag, the Central Jail, the Upper-Kote and the Sakkarbaug, afterwards driving through the town to view the illuminations. The Junagadh State has always had a reputation for the magnificence of its illuminations, but on the present occasion they were perhaps more beautiful than they ever were before: a fact largely owing to the many fine buildings which have recently sprung up under the ever-improving hand of the Dewan. Throughout the city the lighting was exceedingly rich, and it would be hard indeed to single out any particular spot for special mention; but I may observe, in passing, that one would have to go very many miles, even in India, where illumination has reached such a wonderful stage of excellence, to find anything more dazlingly beautiful than the picture presented by the Nawab's Palace, the Reay Gate, and the semi-circle of new buildings near the grain market.

Towards the close of dinner, which was served in a *shamiana* in the compound of the Guest House, the Nawab Saheb, Vazir Bahauddinbhai, the Dewan and several other State officials arrived, and his Highness proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and afterwards gave the toast of his Excellency. The Governor, in reply, said :—

Your Highness, Sir Charles Ollivant, and Gentleman,—I thank you, Nawab Saheb, for your kindness in proposing my health, and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking you for the great hospitality and courtesy which you have shown to myself and my friends during our visit to Junagadh. No effort that lay within your power has been omitted to make our visit to the Gir and to the City of Junagadh an agreeable and a pleasant one, and if our thorough enjoyment of the visit is any repayment to your Highness for your kindness, I can assure you that you are amply repaid, for we have all most thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated your splendid hospitality. Your Highness has so recently been invested with the responsible powers that rest upon your shoulders that it is rather early to prognosticate what may be in store for you or what effect you may have upon the welfare of the people, whose interests are entrusted to your charge, but I am very hopeful from the short acquaintance I have had the pleasure of having with you that your people will be greatly benefitted by the selection that the Government of India has made. (Applause.) I sincerely hope that as your Highness gains confidence in your own powers of judgment and of discrimination in these new duties assigned to you—never of course doing without the wise advice of those who are about you—you will become more and more everyday what is required by the Paramount Power of every Native Chief, that is, a wise and just administration of the affairs of his people by himself. And from the slight acquaintance with your Highness I shall be greatly disappointed if in the course of years that estimate which I have formed of your character does not prove to be correct. (Applause.) Thanking your Highness once more for your hospitality let me before concluding ask my friends present to drink your Highness' health, and, in doing so, I should like to express our sincere wishes for the prosperity of your State, the happiness, under a just and beneficient Government, of your people, and for the welfare of yourself both in your public and your domestic affairs. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been most cordially honoured, Sir Charles Ollivant rose and said :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—At the request of the Nawab Saheb I rise to return thanks to you for your kindness in drinking his Highness' health. The Nawab Saheb desires me to say that he has at his command far more eloquent language than I can call to my aid, in which to express his feelings on this occasion, but unfortunately is afraid that your Excellency and the other gentleman present might not understand what he intended to convey. (Laughter.) Therefore he has been good enough to excuse my want of speech, and he thinks if I say what I have to say in a few words I shall be able to convey to your Excellency his thorough appreciation of your compliment. The Nawab Saheb has already realised the difference between a private person enjoying himself under the trees in the forest and the responsibilities that rest upon a Ruler, and on the whole he prefers the rule which, thanks to your Excellency, he has now undertaken. He also recognises that his first duty and first pleasure are to promote the happiness of his subjects and to give satisfaction to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Applause.)

A display of fireworks afterwards took place and was much appreciated by the company.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be kind enough to insert these few lines in your widely-circulated paper and oblige? The public at large will be thankful to the Stanley Opera Company who have made themselves deservedly popular in Bombay, if they were generous enough to reduce the admission fees to the back seats at the Gaiety from Re. 1 to As. 8. This will, undoubtedly, pave the way to their having good advantage to the purse, and also give an opportunity to those who being desirous to have a look at the operas frequently, but cannot do so, because they can't afford to pay Re. 1 every time these hard times.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi moved that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out experiments on the sewage in the Queen's Road and Charni Road sewers to ascertain whether the silt in these sewers is likely to cause any obstruction when put into the cast-iron pipes of the Shone Tystem." The proposition originally stood in the name of Dr. Blaney, who had given notice of moving it before he was elected Chairman of the Corporation. Dr N. N. Katrack seconded the proposition. Mr. P. M. Mehta moved an amendment that the "consideration of the suggestion made in the proposition be postponed for the present." Professor Oxenham seconded the amendment, which was put to the vote, the result being that there were twelve members in favour of and twelve against it; and it was lost by the casting vote of the President who voted against the amendment. The original motion was then put to the vote and carried by the casting vote of the President. A poll was then demanded, the result of which was that fourteen votes were recorded for the motion and fifteen against it. The original motion also was therefore lost.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

POONA RAYATS AND THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

THE following is a copy of a letter from the Manager, Rayats' Agency, which has been addressed to the President, City Municipality, Poona :—

I beg to express, on behalf of the Poona public, the sincere gratitude felt by them towards you for the efficient discharge of business in the capacity of the President of Poona City Municipality. Your repeated nomination to this high and responsible office is a sufficient evidence that your earnest labours were equall appreciated by the Municipality and the Government. Your personal business being much engrossing, it was quite natural on your part to decline the offer of this honorable office on the second or, at least, on the third occasion, but your sincere zeal to serve the public might have persuaded you to accept the offer, and put yourself to some inconvenience. Under such circumstances, I cannot but implicitly believe that the following proposal, on behalf of the intelligent public of this city in general, shall not be thrown aside indifferently, as the proposal in question involves matters of sanitation and public morality. Under the enlightened Government it was long expected that some more beneficial restrictions would have been laid down in the location of the lewd class of city residents. Half-a-century ago though the principles of British Administration were not brought into full operation, the bad characters were observed to have occupied separate localities so exclusively that the very mention of the locality in ordinary conversation was easily understood in its evil sense. Whether this locating together of these women was the result of official supervision or social management remains uncertain, still it appears to have been a prudent measure in its issues. Because, when adults were found by their guardians to be loitering about these quarters, the latter required no further to timoey to judge that their wards were in danger of being attracted in that gulf of evil and thus the guardians were enabled in time to take precautionary measures to prevent the progress of the evil. At present, if a curious and minute observer would make his business to prepare a register of these bad characters he shall have to go through the whole of the town and trouble himself in getting true information. So much are they mixed among the honourable and respectable public that strangers are often put to difficulty in finding out any desired person owing to this indiscriminate location. At several places it is found that the front part of the building is generally rented by petty shopkeepers and females of bad reputation, and the inner sides occupied by respectable and wealthy gentlemen. Some well-to-do residents of this place have specially built large buildings in prominent places for raising the revenue in the form rent, and the amount of rent being their principle motive they are sure to entertain such tenants as make the highest bid. What other class than these females would be the highest bidders? It would be objected that mere sense of honor would prevent any gentleman from falling into the danger of evil association, and would never think of admitting such dangerous tenants into his buildings. The objection is true, but when a man is under the influence of certain predominant passion, for instance, the greed of gold, he is sure to overlook the powerful and most useful laws of morality and honour. Besides the tendency of the liberal education, that has been nowadays imparted to the public, is to lessen this discrimination in lodging the different classes of society. Still practically few persons will be found strong enough to withstand the temptation and to be free from the evil influence of evil associations, and if such be the case, it is the bounden duty of Municipal officers to check these evil influences as much as possible. It is no use discussing the theory. The Municipality is to work on results. Scarcely any sensible man would come forward voluntarily to gainsay the above-mentioned facts. I remember a worthy friend of mine, who shows a sort of natural disgust towards the vicious population, declaring to me that his natural disgust towards a certain low woman, living close by him, had been lessened by the lapse of time, and the terror which he had felt for the abominable character is nowhere to be found in his heart at present. Innumerable reliable instances can here be cited, but I don't like to take your time under the hope that you will concur with me that it is very difficult for any one to be free from the evil effect of bad associations, when one is constantly surrounded by them, and hence I request you to be kind enough to exert yourself heart and soul in this noble cause of morality and allot special quarters to the frail sisterhood and thus make your official career ever memorable."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. HAY, S. C., has been granted leave out of India for one year.

A FEW convalescents from Kirkee have been sent to Purandhar for change of air.

COLONEL C. P. NEWPORT, S. C., has been granted six months' leave, on private affairs.

MR. R. A. ENGLISH has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. H. C. DAVIDSON has been appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Armstrong, promoted.

CAPTAIN G. W. EVANS, 1st London Volunteers, is attached for duty to the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, while in India.

LIEUTENANT J. MCC. MAXWELL, L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, has been directed to proceed home on promotion to the rank of Captain.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. BOWMAN, I.M.S., has been promoted Surgeon-Colonel, vice Surgeon Colonel Turnbull, promoted Surgeon-Major General.

SURGEON-CAPTAINS A. MILNE, R. J. Baker, W. A. Corkery, M. B. Braganza, S. T. Avetoom, and H. W. Stevenson, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

THE class of Officers and Non-Commissioned officers undergoing a course of Transport training at Poona, having completed the course and been examined, have been directed to rejoin their respective corps for duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. F. BEVILLE, commanding the Mhow District, having proceeded to Poona on duty, the Command of the District during his absence will be exercised by Colonel E. Cunningham, Commanding at Nasirabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. LEACH, D.S.O., R.E., has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. Captain H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, A.-D.-C., and Interpreter, and Risaldar Major Raoji Rao Sanwant Bahadur, 1st Bombay Lancers, native A.-D.-C.

THE question having been raised as to whether British troops now serving in India will be entitled to receive both khaki and white clothing on the 1st April, if they are on the effective strength on that date: it has been decided that under clause 165, India Army Circulars of 1892, soldiers in India are entitled to receive only one suit of khaki clothing, in April, 1893. Those soldiers landing in India after the issue of the Circular are entitled to two suits of khaki and three suits of white. Corps in India on the date of the publication of the order are not entitled to receive compensation in lieu of khaki and white clothing as distinct from those arriving during the trooping season of 1892-93; but they can draw compensation in lieu of the one khaki suit, which they will be entitled to if the khaki clothing in their possession is good enough not to require replacement. The term "dismounted men" in the remarks column against coats and trousers, khaki drill of the tabular statement of issues in paragraph 3 of India Army Circulars, clause 165 of 1892, refers to infantry soldiers.

THE following officers have obtained leave :—Major W. H. Cunliffe, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, for twelve months, to England, on private affairs; Lieutenant C. B. Levita, H Battery Royal Horse Artillery, four months, to England, on private affairs; Lieutenant M. S. Welby, 18th Hussars, six months, to England, on private affairs; Second-Lieutenant R. D. Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards, nine months, to England, on private affairs; Surgeon-Major R. F. Adams, A. M. S., leave from 10th April to 10th July, to Mussoorie; Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. H. Marsham, 7th Hussars, leave to Quetta, from 5th April to 4th October; Major F. H. Whitby, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, leave on private affairs, to Beras, from 1st April to 2nd May; Captain A. E. Lovett, 2nd Gloster Regiment, leave to Cashmere, from 8th April to 7th July, on private affairs; Lieutenant I. G. Whylock, 2nd Gloster Regiment, leave to Cashmere from 5th April to 4th August, on private affairs; Colonel R. Bythell, Commanding Asirgarh Fort, four months' leave, on private affairs, to Matheran, and Lieutenant C. I. Melliss, 9th Bombay Infantry, to Somaliland, for three months, on privilege leave.

MR. A. THOLE has been elected a member of the Karachi Port Trust.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE PARSEE ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the members of this Association was held in the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday last, to consider the rules and regulations framed by an influential committee of the Association. At the motion of Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, seconded by Khan Bahadur Manekji Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. Framji Dinshawji Patit was voted to the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his deep regret at the loss the community had sustained by the death of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., and suggested an adjournment of the meeting to some future date without transacting any business in memory of the deceased gentleman who, he said, was an ornament to the community. Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji, the founder of the Association, taking up the chairman's suggestion moved that "the meeting be adjourned *sine die* on account of the sad death of Mr. S. S. Bengali, C.I.E." In support of his motion Mr. Kabraji spoke at great length on the services done to the Parsee community especially in social reform by Mr. Bengali. He was only giving expression to the feeling prevailing among the members around him when he moved for an adjournment as the calamity came upon them after the notice of the meeting was given to the members. Mr Bengali was a champion of Parsee social reform, and as their association had for its object the fighting of a crusade in one branch of social reform, *viz.*, against the pernicious evil of Parsee youths exacting large sum of money from their intended brides, it was but meet and proper that they should express their regret in the way prudently suggested by their esteemed chairman. Mr. Kabraji reminded the members of the great work achieved by Mr. Bengali with regard to the enactment of Parsee marriage and divorce laws. Mr. Bengali was against the prohibition of infant-marriages among the Parsees by a statutory enactment, and proposed that the reform in that direction should be left to the good sense of the community and the Association was to work on the same line, i.e., not to demand the aid of the Legislature against the evil practice of Parsee youths selling themselves to their brides, but to bring them round by the force of constant agitation. That the departed worthy had a great contempt for self-sold husbands Mr. Kabraji proved by quoting extracts from contributions that the deceased has made in August last in the columns of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" above the *nom-de-plume* of "An Old Reformer." He referred to the loss in touching language, and said that in the death of the estimable gentleman Parsee social reform had lost its very head. Erwad Darab Dastur Peshotan, B.A., in seconding the proposition said that the deceased gentleman had done much for increasing the status of Parsee women and as their Association had precisely the same object in view it was their duty to postpone business to some other day. The proposition was then laid before the meeting and carried unanimously.

REMINDED OF HIS DEAD MOTHER.

[EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

IT was the latter part of August 1891. A friend and I had come down from Ramsgate to Minster, to see the venerable church there, which is a thousand years old. I entered the churchyard and seated myself upon a nameless grave while he went in search of somebody to unlock the doors of the edifice and show its wonders. In a few minutes he returned in company with an elderly lady, to whom he introduced me, saying she was the custodian and guide of the place. I gazed at her face for some moments without a word. If my own mother, dead and gone 15 years, had come back to speak to her only son, I should scarcely have been more astonished. For this woman was almost my mother's double; the same size, the same face, and same way of parting the hair and combing it in smooth bands from the forehead. I told her so, and we were friends before either fairly knew the other's name. What a queer world it is.

She then conducted us through the ancient fane, and spoke of the long vanished past, of the monks and nuns who once sang and prayed within its walls, of the quaint carvings on the hard oak seats in the chancel, of that precious relic, the Cranmer Bible, which reposes in a glass box against a pillar, and of many matters besides, drawn from the apparently exhaustless well of her detailed and accurate information.

Finally, the talk veered round to the wholesomeness of the vicinity, the bracing nature of its sea breezes, and so on. Then our guide, Mrs. Sarah Herd, said :—"I have lived here in Minster 50 years, and seen many ups and downs. One of my sons is now in America, where he is doing well. He wants me to leave England and make my home with him, but I doubt if I ever shall. I am somewhat like that old yew tree out in the yard, deeply rooted to this soil, and might be the worse for pulling up. Then I am getting on in life, and ills grow apace with age. In the spring of 1878 I had a serious attack. At first I scarcely knew what to make of it. There was no disease that I recognised in particular. I felt tired in body and weary in mind. There was much pain at my chest and back, and a kind of tightness at the sides, as though physical force were applied there to restrain me from moving. My appetite, which was usually good, fell away; and whatever I ate or drank gave me pain, and I lived almost entirely on bread and water. I was always in pain and couldn't sleep so as to feel refreshed by it. After a time I grew so weak as to be unable to go about my work. A bitter and sickening fluid arose into my mouth, and I perspired to such and extent that the sweat sometimes rolled off my face to the floor."

I (the writer) break in upon Mrs. Herd's story at this point merely to say that this tendency to sweat without the provocation of labour or of exercise is always a sign of a debilitated condition of the system.

It means that the blood is impure and impoverished, the kidneys working badly, and that the body lacks nourishment and is living feebly on what was previously stored in it. In other words, the stomach has refused its duty and the other organs are in sympathy with it. Now, we will let the lady proceed, begging pardon for the interruption.

She went on to say :—"For a time I tried to cure myself with various domestic remedies, which sometimes answer. But they failed, and I consulted a physician. With all respect to the doctors they occasionally failed too. This one did. You know there comes a time in all long illnesses when we get in some way used to pain and misery, and make no further efforts to get rid of it. In fact, we don't know how, and so don't try. For about three years I remained wretched and ailing, and dull unhappy years they were. My sufferings were beyond all I had ever known before, yet there seemed nothing to do but to bear them as patiently as I could. At this date, 1881, certain friends of mine spoke to me of the great benefit they had received from the use of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, for indigestion and dyspepsia. This threw light on my mind although I cannot say it made me at once a believer in Seigel's Syrup. At length, however, in July 1881 I began to take it. In all I used six bottles, and found my health fully restored. Ten years have elapsed, and I have had no attack since. But if I do in future I shall know where to put my hand on the remedy."

Our visit being virtually over, we called for a few moments at Mrs. Herd's home, 2, High Street, Minster, Kent, and then wended our way back to Ramsgate.

New York, October 1891. C. M. R.

UNTRUTHFULNESS in Birmingham has at last fairly exhausted the patience of Judge Chalmers, of the County Court. Mr. Chalmers, whose prolonged experience of Birmingham witnesses necessarily gives weight to his description of them, says that years ago he was a magistrate in India, where native witnesses are not famed for telling the truth; yet "never in India did he find anything to equal the perjury" that is committed in the Court over which he now presides. In the case which gave rise to this painful remark the plaintiff had claimed a sum for painter's work done; and the witnesses on both sides gave each other, as Mr. Chalmers observed, "the lie direct about matters where there could be no possibility of making a mistake." Having observed that a sum of money had been paid into Court by the defendant, Mr. Chalmers ordered that this sum should be given to the plaintiff, and he left each party to pay his own costs, and declined to give a verdict for one or the other.

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THE GHOSTS OF THE TROPICAL FOREST.

PERHAPS the rarest, certainly the least known to man of all the creatures which, by a strange chance, find their way to the Gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park, are the denizens of the Tropical Forest. We say forest, remarks the *Spectator*, because, though divided by the dissociable ocean, there is only one great forest which belts the globe.

To the naturalist, the most marked feature of the great tropical forest south of the Equator, is the inequality in the balance of Nature between vegetable and animal life. From the forests of Brazil to the forests of the Congo, through the wooded heights of northern Madagascar, to the tangled jungles of the Assiatic Archipelago and the impenetrable woods of New Guinea the boundless profusion of vegetable growth is unmatched by any similar abundance in animal forms. A few brilliant birds of strange shape and matchless plumage, such as the toucans of Guinea and the Amazon, or the birds of paradise in the Moluccas, or the Papuan Archipelago, haunt the loftiest trees, but except the sloth and the giant ant-eater, there is hardly to be found in the tropical regions of the New World a quadruped which can excite the curiosity of the naturalist, or form food even for the wildest of mankind. In the corresponding tracts of Africa and the Asiatic Archipelago, the rare four-footed animals that live in the solitary forests are, for the most part, creatures of the night. The beautiful lemurs, most of which are found in Madagascar, are further believed by the Malagasi to embody the spirits of their ancestors; and the weird and plaintive cries with which they fill the groves at night, uttered by creatures whose bodies, as they cling to the branches, are invisible, and whose delicate movements are noiseless, may well have left a doubt on the minds of the first discoverers of the island as to whether these were not in truth the cries and wailings of true *lemures*, the unquiet ghosts of the departed.

Several of the larger lemurs are to be found at the "Zoo," and though these suffer so much if unduly exposed to the light that before long they lose their sight, they may occasionally be seen in their cages. Others, the rarest and most delicate members of the race, are so entirely creatures of darkness that their exposure to daylight seems to benumb all their faculties. They appear drugged and stupified, and, though capable of movement, seem indisposed either to attempt escape when handled, or to move in any other direction than that of shelter from the odious day. Even food is refused before nightfall, and, unlike the epicure's ortolans, which awake and feed in a darkened room whenever the rays of a lamp suggest the sunrise, the lemur only consumes its meal of fruit and insects when nightfall has aroused its drowsy wits. These midnight habits clearly unfit it for public exhibition at the "Zoo"; and the last and rarest of the tribe which have arrived in London occupy a private room adjacent to the monkey palace, in common with other lemurs and loris, and a few of the most delicate marmosets and tropical monkeys which have escaped the rigours of an English winter. One large cage, which, in spite of the label "Coquerel's Lemur" placed upon it, seemed at the time of our last visit to contain nothing but a pile of hay, is the dwelling-place of these latest guests. After displacing layer after layer of the hay, the two sleeping beauties were discovered lying in a ball, each with its long furry tail wrapped round the other, in the deepest and most unconscious repose. When at last the two were separated, and the least reluctant was taken in the hand, the extreme beauty of the little "ghost" was at once apparent. In colour, it is a rich cinnamon, fading to lavender beneath. The texture of the fur is like nothing but that of the finest and best-finished sealskin jacket, only far deeper and closer. So that the hand sinks into it as into a bed of moss. The head is large and most intelligent, the face being set with a pair of very large round hazel eyes, in which the lines of the orbit seem not to radiate from the centre but to be arranged in circles, like the layers of growth in the section of a tree. The long tail is at the base almost as wide as the body, tapering to a point and covered with deep fur. But the greatest beauty of form which the lemur owns is the shape of its hands and feet. These exquisite little members are so far an exact reproduction of the human hand, that not only the hands, but also the feet, own a fully developed thumb. But each finger, as well as the thumb, expands at the root into a tiny disc, as in certain tree-frogs, so that the little hands may cling to the tree with the tightness of an air-pump. It is plain, as the half-sleeping lemur climbs over the arms and shoulders of its visitor, that it takes him for a tree. The little arms are stretched wide apart, the thumbs and fingers are spread and grasp each fold of the coat with the anxious care of one who thinks that a slip will cause a fall of a hundred feet, and the soft body and tail half envelop the limb down which they are descending, fitting to the surface like some warm enveloping boa. As soon as it reaches the hay-pile in the cage, the lemur instantly burrows, its long tail vanishing like a snake, and in a minute it is once more asleep and unconscious of the world.

A near relation of the lemurs is a beautiful little creature whose uncouth native name has not yet been replaced, called the "Moholi." It only differs from the lemurs in the shape of the ears, which in the Moholi are either pricked up, like those of a bat, or folded down on its head at will. It has the same wonderful brown eyes, so large and round that they seem to occupy the greater part of the face—the Moholi is, in fact, "all eyes." As it stretches its slender arms out wide against the keeper's chest and turns its head to look at the visitors, it has the most winning expression of any quadruped we have seen. The coat, of a pinkish grey above turns into light saffron yellow beneath, and the texture is less deep than that of the lemur's fur. In touch, it resembles floss-silk, thickly piled. The "Slow Loris" from Malacca is a tailless lemur. In exchange, it has received a fretful temper, which seems a permanent trait in this species. When wakened it growls, bites, and fights until allowed once more to sleep in peace. This loris hardly falls short of the beauty of the lemurs. The fur is cream-coloured, with a cinnamon stripe running from the head down the back. Of the three species which we have described, the first seems to combine some of the characteristics of the monkey and the mole, the second of the squirrel and bat, the last those of the monkey and the weasel tribe. The "Slender Loris" is a still greater puzzle. It has all the characteristic "points" of the lemurs, without the tail. In size, it resembles a squirrel; but its movements are so strange and deliberate, and so unlike those of any other quadruped, that it seems impossible to guess either at its habits or its purpose in creation. Each hand or foot is slowly raised from the branch on which it rests, brought forward, and replaced, fingers then close on the wood until its grasp is secure, when the other limbs begin to move, like those of a mechanical toy. As we looked, it "affinities" with other types presently suggested themselves. It is a furry-coated chameleon. The round, protruding eyes, the slow mechanical movements, and the insect-feeding habits are identical, except that the loris hunts by night and the chameleon by day. It even possesses a second or auxiliary tongue, which aids it in catching flies, just as the development of the same member marks the insect-catching lizard.

A NOVEL postal experiment has been tried in Huddersfield, and apparently with complete success. It consists in attaching letter boxes to the tram-cars, in which letters can be posted as these vehicles are traversing the suburbs, the boxes being cleared by the post-office officials on the arrival of the cars in town. As an example of the convenience to residents in the outside districts it is noted that the boxes cleared at 8-30 p.m., included letters posted at Lindley, Bradley, Almondbury, and Crosland Moor after eight o'clock all in time for the London, Midland, Scotch, and Irish mails, for which the box at the central office closes at 8-45. If a person desires to stop the car for the purpose of posting a letter, a penny has to be paid, which is placed by the conductor in the fare box. The public, however, seem to have eagerly availed themselves of the privilege. On the opening day the number of letters dropped into these travelling boxes exceeded five hundred.

A DISPUTE about a fruit tree at Wolfenbuttel had a shocking termination the other day. For a very long time a feud has existed between Herr Holtje, a market gardener, and Herr Vieth, brewery proprietor, concerning a plum tree, each claiming it. Brewer Vieth sent word that he should remove the tree. Holtje was beside himself with rage, and armed himself with a revolver. The two met, and, after an angry parley, Holtje fired at Vieth who fell to the ground dead. While the revolver was still warm, Holtje placed the muzzle to his own head, fired, and fell a corpse close to his rival. The murdered man leaves behind a numerous family.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

In connection with Mr. Gladstone's indisposition it may be noted that Sir Andrew Clark did not approve of the Premier taking up his residence at Downing-street. The neighbourhood lies low, and the river mist has a tendency to always travel in the direction of its nearest companion mist, that which in this instance rises from the ornamental waters in St. James's Park. Downing-street lies immediately between, and Mr. Gladstone is understood to be the first Prime Minister who has taken up his residence there. It is well-known that one of the Queen's chief reasons for not staying at Buckingham Palace oftener than she can help is the dank mist which, either morning or evening, hangs pall-like over the park.

I remember a former Whip once complaining to me says "Truth," that a debate was being unduly prolonged by private members. "Private members, indeed?" I said, "a Minister has been prosing on for the last half-hour, and will inflict on us another half-hour." The Whip at once slipped along the Treasury Bench until he got close by the Minister, and hung on the tail of his coat until he was perforce obliged to sit down in the midst of some oratorical flight. I have always regarded this Whip as the most practical official that I ever had the honour to know.

Is there any reason why an Archbishop should not ride? The appearance of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Rotten Row, says a London correspondent, has been remarked as though it were something quite unusual. Although Punch has found reasons why a curate should not drive tandem, I take it that no one disputes the Archbishop's right to join the ecclesiastical horsemen, now by any means a small body. Dr. Benson has ridden all his life, and has a wonderfull seat for a Churchman. His riding has been remarked only because he happened to greet the Queen when she was driving in the Park recently. The meeting was very cordial, the head of the English Church really presenting a striking figure on horseback.

To be "included in Her Majesty's dinner party" is an honour that falls to comparatively few of us. That it is honour the attainment of which may be attended with considerable personal inconvenience was illustrated, says a writer in the "Sketch," in the case of a friend of mine, a naval officer at Portsmouth, who had this "greatness thrusts upon him" a short time since. The Queen's "gracious commands" that he should dine at Osborne that night reached his vessel in the afternoon. He was on shore on private business. The "gracious commands" pursued him from pillar to post, and eventully ran him to earth. But the time was short in which to execute them. A ship's boat was waiting to take him across the Solent, and a thoughtful servant was in attendance with his best uniform. To make one's toilet in an open boat in the middle of the Solent on a cold, rough night sounds far from inviting. Sailors are, however, proverbially a hardy and handy race. The toilet was duly accomplished during the voyage, and my friend reached Osborne House just as the Royal party sat down to dinner. It was his first experience of royal hospitality, and he assures me he is not likely to forget it.

Wizards are somewhat out of date now-a-days, but Mr. Hector M'Lean, who has just died in his native island of Islay, enjoyed that reputation. Schoolmaster, authropologist, and Gaelic philologist, he received his early education from Neil M'Alpine, author of a grammar and dictionary of the Gaelic language. After leaving school M'Lean sailed along with his father, a small craft, which the latter owned, and with which he traded between the Southern Hebrides and the North of Ireland. The lad never took to the sea, and shortly afterwards he became Gaelic tutor to the late Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay. In this capacity M'Lean resided in Islay House for several years. Here he acquired, among other accomplishments, a familiarity with the French language and literature rare among Highland schoolmasters, and probably also a certain stateliness of manner which sat well on his tall form, erect carriage, and even temper.

Along with Mr. Campbell, M'Lean attended the University of Edinburgh during several sessions, and studied especially chemistry and natural history. Early in the forties M'Lean was appointed teacher of the school in which he himself was but recently a pupil. The Ballygrant School boys scattered over the world remember with gratitude their indebtedness to the old master, of whose scientific attainments they were so proud. He used to encourage one to make an exhaustive collection of plants, another of the stones and rocks of the district. Exhibitions with the magic-lantern and chemical experiments were occasionally indulged in. Such occult knowledge was considered super or subter human, and the schoolmaster did not discountenance the current rumours that he was a wizard. In this character he was able more than once to recover his property for some neighbour who had been defrauded thereof.

Madame Adam, in the "North American Review," has some amusing stories of the French Criminal Law. When it is impossible for the jury to agree as to the prisoner's innocence or guilt, the judge is called in to assist. "My noble old friend, Raoul Duval," says Madame Adam, "ex-judge at the court at Bordeaux, once told me that he was called to the aid of a jury at a time when education was far from universal in France, and was asked how they were to cast their votes, for the foreman had no better idea than the eleven other jurymen, nor had any of them understood the questions which the judge read over to them in the court room, and which it was their duty to answer. Raoul Duval said: 'You must each write on your ballot, "Upon my honour and my conscience, I declare that such an one is or is not guilty."' All but one wrote literally: 'Upon my honour and my conscience, such an one is or is not guilty!' He was obliged to explain afresh that a man cannot be at the same time guilty and not guilty."

"Another friend of mine, from Lower Brittany, related to me that being empanelled upon a jury, and being aware, owing to circumstances which he could not reveal, of the entire innocence of the prisoner whose fate he and his colleagues were called upon to decide, he strove in vain to persuade them to bring in a verdict of 'not guilty,' but despaired of ever doing so. Luckily the prisoner's name was Mary. Struck by a sudden inspiration he xclaimed, 'A descendant of the Virgin Mary cannot be guilty. Come, what do you say?' All voted for an acquittal!"

Mr. Frederick Jackson, who is to be the leader of the Arctic expedition which will leave England next summer, is a tall, powerfully-built man of 30. He was educated at an English public school and a Scottish University, and says that he probably owes to the one his love of sport, and to the other his devotion to science. He has visited the Arctic regions before, but only in search of game. Asked by an interviewer how the ways and means of the expedition would be provided, Mr. Jackson replied that he will rely on private support to a considerable extent, but he also hopes to receive substantial encouragement from the chief scientific societies.

"The Zoological Society," said Mr. Jackson, "is extremely interested in my voyage, not only because of the general results which may be expected, but also because it is just possible that I may be so fortunate as to bring back a live specimen of the musk ox, which has never been seen in this country. I certainly think, moreover, that my expedition will be the cheapest on record. I am building no ship, and am taking but ten men. In fact, I don't suppose the total expenditure will exceed £8,000. With regard to the personnel of the expedition, I am unable to say anything more definite at present than that several men who have been tried and not found wanting in Arctic work are among the numb r. On the whole we shall be 'a young lot,' and this I venture to claim as another of our virtues."

Mr. James Payn's numerous friends, and still more numerous readers, will be sorry to hear that he has been seriously unwell and confined to his room of late. The editor of the "Cornhill" lives in rather luxurious style in Warrington-gardens, Maida Vale. He is a noted wit, and also something of an epicure. It was as editor of "Chambers's Journal" many years ago that Mr. Payn first made his mark. It was in that periodical that his best known work, "Lost Sir Mossingberd," first appeared. The tragic ides on which this was founded that of a gentleman dropping into the hollow of an oak-tree in his own park, and being slowly starved to death, occurred, says the "Morning," in real life in America, many years after the story was written. Nature, Mr. Payn declared, had plagiarised from him Mr. Payn's reputation for wit was acquired early. When he first went to a public school he was asked by a supercilious young gentleman, "What might your name be?" "It might be Beelzebub," was his reply, "but it isn't."

The late Sir Charles Clifford was a splendid specimen of the Yorkshireman physically, and he had in addition a gentleness of character and bearing which even his long colonial experiences did nothing to diminish. When he went 50 years ago to New Zealand, and pitched his tent near Wellington, then a baby foundation, his knowledge of engineering, which he had gained by assisting at the construction of the London and North-Western Railway, stood him in good stead, as did his skill in agriculture and his love of sport. He established the first sheep station in New Zealand. Though he came of an ancient race, he had (says the "World") his own fortune to make, and he made it. He not only became by his own unaided efforts a rich man, but he added a baronetcy to the titular honours already possessed by his family.

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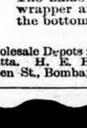

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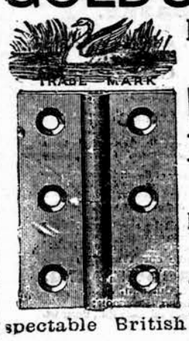

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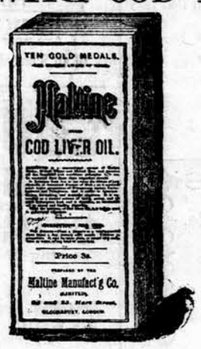

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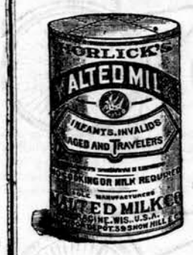

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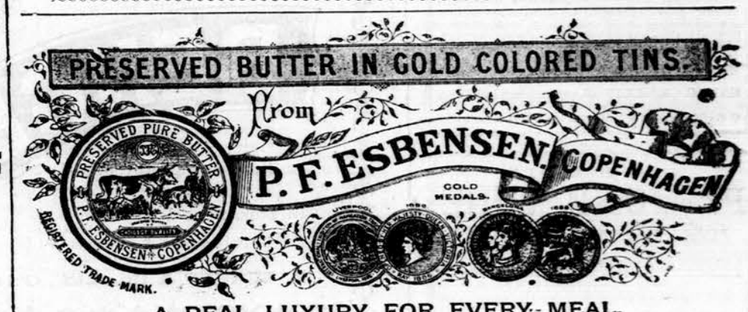

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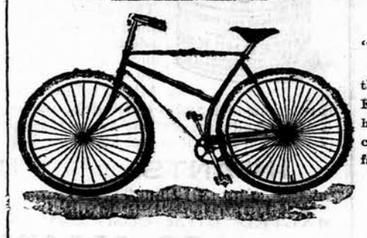

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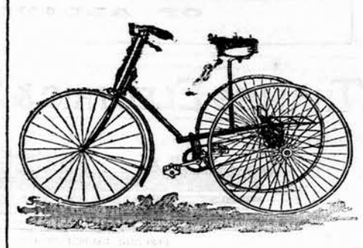

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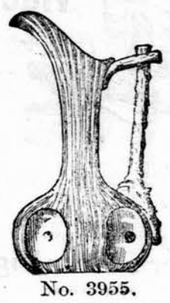

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